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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes, for 38 of the 43 States whose legislatures sat during the first eight months of the 1972 calendar year, major legislative achievements and defeats as identified by State education associations. It provides a State-by-State listing of association goals, indicates the extent to which these goals were realized, and points up the significant school laws passed (grouped under 18 subject headings for the 39 States represented.) The information reported was supplied by the State education associations in response to an annual questionnaire on State school legislation. Where possible, the information has been supplemented by data from State education journals and legislative bulletins and by inclusion of full texts of the enactments. Additional information on 1971 legislative goals and enactments are carried in this issue for a few States for which reporting in the previous year was meager. No information is reported for Louisiana, Mississippi, or Vermont. For the previous report, see ED 059 539. (Author)

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High Spots in State School Legislation, January 1-August 31, 1972

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - RESEARCH DIVISION

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Research Report 1972-R7: *HIGH SPOTS IN STATE SCHOOL LEGISLATION, JANUARY 1-AUGUST 31, 1972*

Project Director: FRIEDA S. SHAPIRO

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FOREWORD

AS PART of their activities, state education associations set goals for state legislative action. For teachers the associations work for improvements in the state laws governing tenure, contracts, certification, salaries, professional negotiation, retirement, and the like. For the pupils they are concerned with instruction, textbooks, and transportation. Overall, they are concerned with adequate financing, good organization, and effective administration of schools.

This publication reports the 1972 legislative goals of the state education associations and briefly describes the school laws enacted during the first eight months of 1972. In a way, it is a measure of the success of the state education associations in achieving legislation of significance to public education, or in preventing the enactment of detrimental legislation.

This report should be of interest to all state education associations, in that it shows achievements by other state associations, and it indicates the direction of state legislation affecting public education.

The NEA Research Division takes this opportunity to thank the state education associations for supplying the information for this report. The 1972 compilation was prepared by Frieda S. Shapiro, Assistant Director.

GLEN ROBINSON
Director of Research

INTRODUCTION

DURING the first eight months of the 1972 calendar year, the legislatures of 37 states met in regularly scheduled sessions, most of them of an annual nature. In a few states, the legislative sessions had been held over from 1971. Only Kentucky held a biennial session in 1972 as it always does in even years. Some state legislatures also held special sessions during 1972. In addition, in six states—Alabama, Arkansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Texas, and Washington—where the legislatures are not normally convened in even years, 1972 special sessions were convened. Thus, the legislative bodies of seven states did not meet at all in 1972: Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming.

For a number of state legislatures which normally hold annual sessions, the even-year meetings are of short duration, devoted mainly to budgetary matters or to those items placed on the legislative calendar by the governor. Since the shortened regular annual sessions in even years as well as the special sessions are limited in scope, a complete view of law-making actions, including education legislation, may be had by taking into account what has been enacted in the preceding odd year.

This report summarizes for 38 of the 43 states whose legislatures sat during the first eight months of the 1972 calendar year, the 1972 legislative goals of the state education associations affiliated with the NEA, the extent to which the goals were met, and the significant school laws passed in this period. Included in this group are Alabama, Maine, New Hampshire, and Washington, four of the six states where only special sessions were held. Additional information on 1971 legislative goals and 1971 enactments are carried in this 1972 issue for a few states for which reporting in the previous year was meager because their sessions ran late or because the 1971 recessed legislatures resumed activities after September 1971. Among these is Minnesota, the only state covered in this report whose legislature was not convened in 1972.

In all, this report contains legislative information on 39 states. Missing are Louisiana, Mississippi, and Vermont, three states where regular legislative sessions were conducted in 1972. The period covered in this report extends from January 1, 1972, to August 31, 1972. The legislative sessions were ended for most states by August 31, 1972, the cutoff date for this compilation. In eight states, the sessions were recessed. Of these, the legislatures of California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were set to reconvene on definite dates in the fall of 1972, while those in Delaware, Tennessee, and Wisconsin were subject to the call of the chair. For those states not finally adjourned, further educational enactments may be expected after this report goes to press. Appropriate note has been made in those states where bills were pending or awaiting the governor's action at the close of August 1972.

The information presented in this annual compilation was furnished by the state education associations in response to an NEA Research Division questionnaire on state school legislative goals and enactments. Where possible, the information supplied was supplemented by sources such as state education association journals and legislative bulletins and the full texts of enactments. Although the report endeavors to provide as much legislative information as possible for each state, the variation from state to state in volume and scope of treatment reflects the limitations of the available source materials.

This report opens with a listing of the major legislative achievements and defeats as identified by the state education associations. This is followed by a state-by-state listing of the association goals, the extent of their realization, and the significant school laws passed, grouped under 18 subject-matter headings. As with the legislation, a complete picture of each association's legislative goals and accomplishments is obtainable by looking at the 1971 issue of this report.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFEATS

	ACHIEVEMENTS	DEFEATS
Alabama	Protection of the teachers' retirement funds from being appropriated to mental health program and obtaining a raise in the retirement benefit formula factor from 1¼ percent to 1¾ percent	Inability to obtain passage of a professional practices act.
Alaska	Maintaining the present rate of funding for the foundation program, transportation, school construction, and the Mini-874 program	Failure to obtain binding arbitration of grievances.
Arizona	A fringe benefit insurance program of $15 per month for higher education faculties	Passage of bill shifting school-board elections to general election and four-year terms for board members.
California	Greatest effort and movement in history made toward property tax and school finance reform, with $1.2 billion measure to be acted upon when legislature reconvenes in November 1972	None; legislative session not completed.
Colorado	The increase in the Public School Foundation Act	Failure to secure the passage of bill as introduced to provide broader sweep of coverage of various special education programs.
Delaware	Blocking of passage of state financial support to the nonpublic schools	Failure of legislature to pass 5 percent salary increase for teachers.
Florida	Passage of the corporate profits tax act	Non-passage of a collective bargaining law for public employees.
Georgia	A $700 salary increase for teachers without enactment of a tax program	Failure to obtain a state-wide teacher tenure law and to reduce pupil-teacher ratios.
Hawaii	Passage of concurrent resolution by legislature approving collective bargaining agreement negotiated between the Hawaii State Teachers Association and the State Department of Education	Defeat of no-fault automobile insurance legislation.
Idaho	Total state funding of driver education programs	Failure to obtain an adequate increase in the state appropriation for the public schools.
Illinois	Defeat of poorly prepared, vague proposal for assessments	Loss of all proposals to provide collective negotiation legislation for teachers.
Indiana	Prevention of fiscal and administrative changes which would have further damaged the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund	Failure to obtain passage of a public employees negotiation bill.
Iowa	Expansion of educational television network	Failure to obtain passage of negotiation law.
Kansas	Killing a bill that would have excluded some teachers from tenure and a bill that would have imposed an education benefit surtax	Failure to obtain passage of due process legislation for teachers.
Maine	Prevention of passage of amendment to public employees labor relations act designed to re-	. . .

	ACHIEVEMENTS	DEFEATS
	duce or nullify bargaining rights by listing non-negotiable subjects	
Maryland	Defeat of anti-tenure bills	. . .
Massachusetts	Increase in amount and scope of dependency benefits paid to spouse and children of deceased public employees (including teachers)	Governor's veto of bill providing for a three-judge panel to hear and evaluate the facts prior to issuance of an injunction in negotiation impasse.
Michigan	. . .	Failure to achieve greater improvement in teacher retirement.
Missouri	Securing an additional $35 million in state funds for the school foundation program for 1972-73 and full funding for 1971-72; improvements in teacher retirement	Failure to obtain a constitutional amendment for submission to electorate that would provide for approval of school levies and school bonds by a majority vote.
Nebraska	Retaining key legislative gains of past few years, including negotiation law, the use of the Court of Industrial Relations in dispute settlement, and continuing contract law.	Failure to improve state school finance system and retirement benefits.
New Hampshire	Passage of retirement legislation	Failure to obtain tax reform for school purposes.
New Jersey	Legislature still in session; major decisions pending	Legislature still in session; major decisions pending.
New Mexico	The 8.8 percent increase in state appropriations for school operational expenditures—a significant increase since state provides 75 percent funding for the public schools	Defeat of the electricity tax which would have provided an increase of about 6 percent in state revenues.
New York	Enactment of state association's "fair dismissal" bill which lays groundwork for due process for probationary teachers by giving them the right to a written statement of reasons for dismissal or denial of tenure	. . .
Ohio	Passage of bill enacting a state income tax, appropriating one-half of the new money to elementary and secondary schools; and increasing the state teachers' minimum salary schedule	Failure to enact a collective bargaining law for public employees, including teachers.
Oklahoma	Improvement in teacher fair dismissal act	Failure of legislature to provide sufficient financial support for education at the elementary, secondary, and higher levels.
Pennsylvania	The 1971 subsidy act (Act 88) which provides an estimated $492 million in additional state funds to school districts over the three school years through 1973-74	None.
Rhode Island	A $500 increase in the fixed annual pension payable to teachers who retired prior to April 1948	. . .
South Carolina	Increase in benefits for retired teachers	Failure to obtain passage of Professional Practices Commission Act.
South Dakota	Succeeded in keeping committees from reporting out proposed bills that would have reduced the authority of public employees to negotiate, that would have removed some due process provisions from continuing contract law, and that would have restricted the right to have SDEA convention days called days of legal discontinuance	Failure of the legislature to enact an income tax and an increase in aid to education.

	ACHIEVEMENTS	DEFEATS
Tennessee	Passage of comprehensive consolidated retirement bill which provides the best single improvement in retirement ever made for teachers	Failure to obtain passage of school board-employees relations act.
Utah	Passage of full-funded retirement contribution by employers	Failure to raise basic program guarantees as much as anticipated or desired.
Washington	Gains in the Teachers' Retirement System	Unwillingness of the legislature to come to grips with badly needed tax reform.
Wisconsin	Improved collective bargaining law	Failure to obtain improvements in retirement system.

SCHOOL FINANCE

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	Additional funds for capital outlay	. . .
	To increase the allocation for other current expenses to at least $1,200 per earned teacher unit	. . .
	State-wide revaluation of property with 30 percent assessment ratio	See below.
	. . .	A proposed state constitutional amendment as embodied in Act 116 (1971 Third Spec. Sess., January 1972) was approved by the electorate in May 1972. Amendment classifies property and fixes ad valorem tax assessment ceilings on three major classes of property: Class I, utilities, 30 percent; Class II, property not otherwise classified, 25 percent; Class III, agricultural, forest, and residential property, 15 percent. (*Note:* Amendment was legislature's response to a federal district court interim equalization mandate invalidating a provision in state law setting the assessemnt ceiling at "up to 30 percent" but with no fixed rate for every county.) Enactment of law that provides state funds and authority to reappraise and equalize taxes; initial responsibility for program rests with each county with authority given to State Department of Revenue to start an equalization and reappraisal program in any county not meeting its responsibilities under the revised ad valorem tax program (Act 160, 1971 Third Spec. Sess., January 1972). *See* Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.
Alaska	To increase state funding for the public schools	Goal for increased funding unrealized. State education association succeeded in maintaining present rate of funding of foundation program at 90 percent, transportation at 100 percent, school construction up to 50 percent, and the Mini-874 program.
California	To pass a $700 million school finance bill which would meet the requirements of the *Serrano v. Priest* decision	The state education association-sponsored bill (SB 90) came within four votes of passing prior to the legislative recess; bill is alive in state senate and will be acted upon when the legislature reconvenes November 8, 1972.
	To increase the governor's budget for school finance support	Achieved. State education association succeeded in adding $102 million in additional school support to the governor's budget.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Support attempt of state department of education to secure school finance reform and additional school funding	Legislature in recess; to consider the matter when it reconvenes on Novemeber 8, 1972.
	Defeat all proposals to provide public funds to nonpublic schools, including voucher experiments	Achieved. All proposals were defeated.
	Stall attempts to provide tax credits for parents of nonpublic-school children	Achieved.
Colorado	To increase the equalization level of support under the Public School Foundation Act from $460 per student to $518 per student	Achieved (HB 1058). Raises equalization level to $518 per student, effective January 1, 1973; increases appropriation by $16 million to cover one-half of 1972-73 fiscal year. Total appropriation of Public School Foundation Act amounts to $151,498,627.
	Full funding of the Handicapped Childrens Education Act of 1965	Achieved partially in that full funding of $11.70 million was provided for the Handicapped Childrens Education Act as revised by the 1972 legislature; represents an increase of $5.95 million over 1971-72 (HB 1060). *See* Education of Exceptional Children.
	Defeat of three House concurrent resolutions proposing state-wide property tax limitations	Achieved.
	. . .	Colorado Vocational Education Act of 1970 which provides state assistance to school districts for vocational educaiton programs extended indefinitely. $6.5 million appropriated for 1972-73, same as in the previous year (HB 1059).
Connecticut	Increase state average daily membership grant to at least 40 percent	Average daily membership grant increased from $210 to $215.
Delaware	Temporary improvement equalization measure for school districts	$800,000 appropriated for purpose of creating a supplementary equalization fund to be used by school districts only for operating costs other than salaries; appropriation limited to fiscal year 1973; favors economically deprived districts (HB 967).
	Defeat of state financial support for nonpublic schools	Achieved. Proposed bill did not pass.
Florida	Passage of corporate profit tax (1971-72 goal)	Achieved. Corporate income tax referendum was approved by voters in November 1971 election.
	Removal of the exemption on banks from the corporate income tax law	Achieved (HB 4323).
	Revision of Green Belt Law	Achieved (HB 3772). Strengthens and tightens procedures in the preferential treatment of agricultural and recreational land. As a result of this measure, school districts will receive additional funds.
	Full funding of existing educational program	Achieved. Corporate income tax act and General Appropriations Act provides for full funding of the educational program as it existed in law

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		in 1971-72 and for additional improvements. A total of about $113 million increase over current funding was provided, about $62 million of which was in K-12, $17.1 million was in community colleges, and $33.8 million was in the state universities. The $62 million for K-12 includes state funds of $1,650 per unit for elementary and secondary education. At the same time, required local effort was increased by 1.5 mills on 95 percent of tax roll, a movement of 1.5 steps on the statutory educational equalization program. Besides fulfilling the basic educational program, an additional $12 million was provided to the school districts in the form of a cost differential payment for high cost districts and $1.7 million for increased exceptional child facilities.
	See above	Instruction units earmarked for certified elementary-school counselors allocated to districts on basis of average daily attendance percentage in grades 1-6, with appropriation of $2.8 million (SB 239).
	See above	Law that implements funds allocated to community colleges in General Appropriations Act; provides for Minimum Foundation Program funding on current basis, increases compensatory unit ratio to 1-15, provides for a 5 percent salary increase, combines sales tax and current expense unit with additional $363 for total of $2,763 current expense unit and includes provision to prorate appropriations if they are inadequate (SB 1203).
	. . .	Proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to voters in November 1972 increases present $400 per instruction unit capital outlay program constitutionally earmarked by motor vehicle license fees to $600 per instruction unit for units earned in 1967-68 and to $800 per unit for all excess of the 1967-68 amount; extends the program 35 years from January 1, 1973 (CSHJR 3576).
Georgia	Limit required local effort for 1972-73 to same level as 1971-72	Achieved (Appropriations bill). Freezes required local effort at $78.5 million state-wide.
	. . .	A resolution to establish an interim study committee on educational tax reform; state education association will have representation on this committee. *See* Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum and School Buildings and Sites.
Hawaii	Legislation to assure additional tax revenues for education to meet the needs of the public schools	. . .
Idaho	An increase of $13 million in state appropriation for the public schools	Goal unrealized. An increase of only $3.8 million was provided plus $600,000 additional sales tax money for schools and about $100,000

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		more of liquor sales surplus, to a total of $4.5 million. Total public school appropriation for 1972-73 was $53,015,651.
	Increased state funding for the public schools with decreased dependence on local property taxes	. . .
	Higher state taxes, including elimination of federal income tax as a deduction in computing state income tax	Goal unrealized. Double deductibility for income tax purposes was eliminated from state income taxes, but rates were reduced so that net revenue increase was only $2.6 million.
	. . .	School districts experiencing a decrease in enrollment of 25 or more pupils given option to use weighted average daily attendance for the previous year instead of current funding.
	Improved funding for vocational education	State appropriation increased by one-fourth, and authorization provided for cooperative service agencies or groups of school districts by majority vote to levy up to 5 mills for vocational education programs (HB 547).
Illinois	A revised plan for financing the public elementary and secondary schools, including a more realistic support level, greater share from the state, and equal education opportunities	. . .
	Full funding of pupil transportation	Achieved (HB 4466). Removes 80 percent limit on reimbursement to school districts for pupil transportation.
	Defeat of SB 1430, a poorly prepared, vague proposal for assessments	Achieved. SB 1430 was defeated.
	. . .	State school aid measure passed by the legislature and awaiting the governor's signature, provides the following: Basic claim on $520 formula was increased from 12 percent to 19 percent; qualifying rate for dual districts of 100 or more weighted pupils was reduced from $.87 to $.83; size factor for Chicago increased from 14 percent to 16 percent, which could mean as much as $5 million additional for Chicago schools.
Indiana	To support a major tax structure change	. . .
	To improve the school distribution formula and produce greater equalization of support for program costs	. . .
	More nearly complete support of transportation expenses through a better distribution formula	. . .
Iowa	To liberalize rigid spending controls placed in the new foundation finance plan which was enacted in 1971 and became effective as of July 1, 1972	No enactments other than an amendment exempting federal aids under the miscellaneous income section of the formula (HF 1269).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Kansas	Eliminate property tax lid and 5 percent limitation on budget increases by local government units, including school districts	. . .
	Transfer weight of school finance from property tax to alternate sources	. . .
	Increase percent of state aid to the public schools	. . .
	Provide equalization of funding	. . .
	Full funding of pupil transportation by the state	. . .
Kentucky	Increases in foundation program as follows:	Achieved as follows:
	Increase the allocation for current operating expenses to meet rising costs for maintenance and operation under this portion of the foundation program	Allocation for the classroom unit increased by 6 percent each year of the biennium making the allotment $1,480 in 1971-72 and $1,570 in 1973-74 (HB 335).
	Finance kindergarten classroom units through the foundation program so that over a four-year period the kindergarten program will be state-wide	Operation of kindergartens during 1973-74 and subsequent years authorized through the foundation program under regulations of the state board of education (SB 289); 100 kindergarten classroom units funded for 1973-74 (HB 335).
	Increase the number of vocational education classroom units in the foundation program	Vocational education classroom units increased through funding of 40 new units in 1972-73 and an additional 150 units in 1973-74 (HB 335).
	Increase the number of special education classroom units in the foundation program	150 new units in special education funded each year of the 1972-74 biennium (HB 335).
		Over-all appropriation for school foundation program amounts to $267.8 million for 1972-73 and $294.6 million for 1973-74 (HB 335).
		See Salaries.
	Give school districts the option to operate a 12-month school term without loss of foundation program funds	School boards authorized to conduct 12-month school programs if approved by the state department of education (HB 604).
	Back legislation to increase the per-pupil guarantee provision in foundation program	Per-pupil guarantee in foundation program increased from $247 to $263 in 1972-73 and to $280 in 1973-74 (HB 510).
	Back legislation to increase capital outlay allocation in foundation program	Capital outlay in foundation program increased by $100 per classroom unit each year of the biennium, making the allotment $1,300 in 1972-73 and $1,400 in 1973-74 (HB 335).
	Back legislation to increase occupational taxes for school systems in Jefferson County to keep schools from closing	Occupational taxes for Louisville, Jefferson County, and Anchorage schools raised from ½ of 1 percent to ¾ of 1 percent for a two-year period (HB 418).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Support proposal for a legislative school finance study	Legislative Research Commission, in cooperation with the state department of education, directed to study the state's public-school finance system, including the implication of court decisions on property tax for schools (SCR 8).
Maine	Improve the school construction state aid formula which has been fixed to 1959 equalized valuations	. . .
	Increase in state subsidies to local school districts	. . .
	Improve property tax administration through regional assessment with licensed assessors	. . .
Maryland	Equal educational opportunity for all citizens of Maryland regardless of geographic location of residence, with the state having the major responsibility for financing the total program; adoption of a state support plan that increases dramatically the state's financial commitment, guarantees support sufficient to bring about improvement in current local school programs and distributes funds on basis of recognized differences in need.	No legislative action taken toward state equalization in the 1972 session but pressure for equalization brought about a Governor's Task Force To Study State Aid to Public Education (HJR 101).
	Under above-described goal, state education association supported a 55 percent equalization plan for financing public education in conjunction with a save harmless clause to insure that no county receives less state aid than it is now receiving	
	. . .	Resolution requesting the Legislative Council to undertake a thorough and extensive study of property taxation in Maryland (HJR 77).
Massachusetts	Maintain fiscal autonomy of school committees	Achieved. Bill to eliminate fiscal automony of school committees was defeated.
	Defeat of bills to allow school committee budget cuts	Achieved.
Michigan	School funding plan based on "classroom unit" formula which would provide for distribution of funds at rate of $27,500 per unit per standard classroom, equalization, relief of local property taxes as a major means of school support, and other features	Present structure of school funding formula unchanged. State aid appropriations increased 8.5 percent for 1972-73; state basic aid on state equalized evaluation raised under Formula A from $559.50 per pupil with 14 mills to $644 with 16 mills; and raised under Formula B from $661.50 per pupil with 20 mills to $715 with 20 mills.
	Repeal of contingency clause in school aid bill	Achieved (SB 1269). Eliminates contingency clause and state aid formula ceiling from 1972-73 state aid bill.
	Limit property tax to 26 mills	. . .
	Initiate and support legislation providing for equalization of property tax base so that all millage has an equal value per unit	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Prohibit by constitutional amendment the local school district taxation of local property for local schools only	Initiative petition with 442,000 signatures filed with Secretary of State July 10, 1972.
	Require all property tax to be collected by the state through a uniform assessment system involving state certified assessors and distributed equitably to the public education programs	. . .
	Initiate and support steps to secure a statewide vote on removing the constitutional ban on graduated income tax	Initiative petition with over 366,000 signatures filed with Secretary of State July 10, 1972.
	Initiate and support funds for research and development and inservice training programs designed and submitted by local school districts; amount of funds to be 3 percent of the total allocation for state aid	The sum of $15,000 was appropriated for study (SB 1269).
Minnesota	*Note:* 1971 legislature reconvened October 12, 1971. The 1971 association goals were as follows:	*Note:* The 1971 legislature enacted a new school finance formula following a federal district court decision invalidating the state school finance system (*Van Dusartz v. Hatfield*, 334 F. Supp. 870 (1971)), which incorporates some of the state education association goals. New finance formula includes the following:
	Increase the foundation aid level and adjust the basic aid figures to provide state support of not less than 75 percent of the maintenance costs, capital outlay, and debt service of elementary and secondary schools, plus payment of transportation, special education and other special aids. Until legislature makes more equitable the definition of taxpaying ability, no school district should receive less than one-third of its maintenance costs from state foundation funds	State to provide local school districts with 65 percent of operating costs instead of the previous 43 percent.
	Accomplish local tax relief for school districts by increasing state support for the public schools	Pupil units to be based on average daily membership instead of average daily attendance.
	Base state aid on average daily membership	Formula provides $600 per pupil in ADM minus 30 EARC (Equalization Aid Review Committee Adjustment) mills for 1971-72 and $750 per-pupil unit minus 30 EARC mills in 1972-73; provides a minimum flat grant of $215 per pupil for both years. No district to receive less in maintenance in each year than was received in the immediately preceding year.
	Adjust basic foundation program aid for each school district, giving consideration to these factors: staff quality index, extended school year, pupil-certificated staff ratio, educational overburden, and inadequate district organization	To keep local property taxes down, statewide levy limitation was imposed to prevent school districts from increasing per-pupil current operating expenditures above amounts specified in formula; school districts allowed to increase their allowable per-pupil expenditures over the two-year period by a total of $87, or about 6 percent per year to allow for cost-of-living increases.
	Extend state aid for transportation to public-school children in all school districts and eliminate all restrictions relating to district areas and municipal boundaries	School districts now spending above current average allowed to levy taxes above the 30 EARC mills for the amount that their per-pupil expenditures exceed the state-wide average but must deduct the amount they receive in special education grants to handicapped children from the $87 per-pupil increase. Below-average districts may increase to the total of $87 per pupil without deducting the special education grants.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		Districts wishing to exceed levy limitations must submit proposal to a special election.
		Additional one-half unit provided for pupils in Aid to Dependent Children Program to take into account the higher costs to educate disadvantaged children.
		Loss of one pupil unit for state aid purposes to be counted as a one-half decrease to protect against abrupt loss owing to declining enrollment.
Missouri	To secure the fourth step of a four-year commitment to increase state funds for schools $35 million per year	Achieved (HB 1002). Appropriates $339 million for the full financing of the school foundation program for 1972-73, an increase of $35 million over previous year, thereby completing a projected four-year $140 million increase provided in 1969 revision of school foundation program.
	To provide for a fourth distribution for schools this year to make possible the full funding of $304 million of the school foundation program for 1971-72	Achieved (SS SB 520). Provides for a fourth distribution of school funds for 1971-72.
	To submit constitutional proposals to the voters to provide that any school levy and school bonds may be approved by a majority vote	. . .
	Support the establishment of an interim legislative committee to study school finance	Achieved (SCS SCR 23 and 25). Provides for a joint interim legislative committee to study school financing and the intangible personal property tax; committee is directed to study present use of property tax to finance schools and possible need to find alternative methods of school financing and prepare a report prior to next legislative session.
Nebraska	A more fair and equitable system of financing the schools	. . .
	. . .	Removal of tax limit for payment of bonds in Class I, II, III, and VI school districts (LB 875).
	. . .	State aid increased to any school whose enrollment increases by ½ percent during the school year (LB 1167).
	Oppose constitutional amendment to provide that federal funds may be allocated to nonpublic schools by terms of the federal grant	Goal unrealized. Constitutional amendment adopted by the electorate in primary election (LB 656).
New Hampshire	Eliminating property tax for school purposes by enacting an income tax and providing an equalization distribution formula	. . .
New Jersey	The following goals on state school funding and tax reform:	Legislation pending, with no enactments reported; legislature to consider tax reform and state school funding program in special summer session.
	State support of approximately 80 percent of cost of public elementary and secondary education	

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Replacement of most of local school property taxes by a state property tax of $1.00 per $100 on full market value and a graduated income tax	
	Distribution of state funds by using weighted pupils related to variations in program costs with a base unit of $1,050 per weighted pupil for first year; guarantee maintenance of current quality program plus a 10 percent improvement factor	
	Automatic annual revision of base unit to reflect changes in New Jersey per-capita income	
	Permit school districts local leeway to spend beyond base unit state distribution, in part to adjust for geographical variations in the cost of educational services and the cost of living; require referendum by voters for local leeway; provide state funds for equalization of local taxes for leeway costs up to 133 percent of standard unit cost; express leeway amount per pupil as a percentage above the state standard program	
	State payment of 100 percent of approved transportation costs and exclusion of such costs from standard program	
	Oppose passage of proposed Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Act (A 2544, introduced November 15, 1971)	Goal unrealized. Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Act approved (Ch. 336, PL 1971, December 7, 1971). Appropriates $9.5 million for 1971-72 and $19.5 million for 1972-73. For details, *see* Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.
New Mexico	A 10 percent increase in appropriations for operational expenditures, including full funding of special education and vocational education programs and complete equalization of resources without lowering any school district's resources	Achieved substantially (Chs. 87 and 98). Enactments provide an 8.8 percent increase in appropriation for operational expenditure, including a 33 percent increase for special education and a 160 percent increase for vocational education; and provide equalization of resources of all but the top 15 school districts in the state.
	Continuation of emergency capital outlay funds and vocational capital improvement funds	Emergency capital outlay and vocational education capital improvement funds continued at present levels of $2 million and $1.25 million, respectively (Chs. 96 and 93).
	Supplementary appropriation to school districts based on numbers of teachers with master's degrees and high experience	. . .
	Increased taxation on electricity generated in New Mexico in order to significantly increase general fund revenues	. . .
	Law to make mobile homes subject to property taxes	Achieved.
New York	Increase state aid to schools by 25 percent ($600 million) in 1972-73 school year by formula changes designed to shift a greater	Chapter 553, which governs the apportionment of state aid for the 1972-73 school year provides a total of $2.47 billion for the public

ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
share of the cost of education from property tax to the broadly based revenue sources of the state; association's goal is to achieve over a five-year period a level of 20 percent funding from local revenue and 80 percent from state and federal revenue, on an equalization basis	elementary and secondary schools; represents an increase of about $15 million over the aid otherwise payable in 1972-73. Measure includes the following: Continues unchanged the operating aid formulas but adds a "save harmless" provision that no school district will receive a dollar amount of aid for operating expenses which is less than the amount of such aid payable during the 1971-72 school year in order to protect districts that would have lost operating expense aid owing to a decrease in aid ratio, declining attendance, or a combination of the two factors. Continues unchanged transportation formula at 90 percent of approved expenses; repeals revised transportation formula that was to become effective on July 1, 1973. Liberalizes slightly the high aid formula and includes a "save harmless" provision to assure that all districts receiving high tax aid in 1971-72 will receive at least the same dollar amount for such aid in 1972-73. Continues the appropriation of $47 million for categorical urban aid and $10 million for general urban aid, with a guarantee that no district will receive less general urban aid in 1972-73 than it received the previous year; this guarantee applies only to 24 urban districts. Extends until June 30, 1975, the authorization for tax limit city school districts to exclude social security and retirement costs in computing their constitutional tax limits. Other enacted measures relating to state aid are: Ch. 3—makes a permanent change in the state aid payment schedule and provides that the state will reimburse school districts for the 1971-72 school year only for any interest paid on funds borrowed because of the postponement in state aid payments. Ch. 502—extends reimbursement of interest provision to those school districts which borrowed money between December 1, 1971, and January 5, 1972, in anticipation of enactment of Chapter 3.
Provide that the state make payments in lieu of all school taxes lost through state-imposed real property tax exemptions	Maximum amount of income of persons age 65 and older which may be fixed by a municipality as qualification for partial real property tax exemption increased from $5,000 to $6,000 (Ch. 771).
Amend the state constitution to give the legislature full control over tax limits affecting city school districts	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Correct major weaknesses in laws relating to transportation and building aid	. . .
	Oppose state aid to nonpublic schools	Goal unrealized. An estimated $33 million in state aid provided to nonpublic schools through: "health, welfare and safety grants" for operation and maintenance of buildings, etc; tuition reimbursement for parents with New York taxable income under $5,000; taxable income reduction for resident taxpayers with New York taxable income up to $25,000. Also includes "impact aid" to public schools whose attendance is increased owing to closing in whole or in part of a nonpublic or campus school and state aid to public schools for the purchase of existing structures in the same manner as now provided for new construction (Ch. 414). Boards of Cooperative Educational Services permitted to contract with nonpublic schools to provide data processing service for pupil personnel records and other administrative records (Ch. 113).
Ohio	Adequate state support for education	Achieved. A new per-pupil foundation formula was enacted which raised the appropriation for elementary and secondary schools from December 1971 to June 1973 (19 months of the 1971-73 biennium) from $1,100 million to $1,490 million, the largest single increase in educational appropriations on record in Ohio. Measure sets a floor of $600 per pupil, includes increased aid to rural districts, "municipal overburden" for urban areas, an additional $25 per child for programs for pupils receiving Aid to Dependent Children; contains new provision for state funding of educational service personnel and lowering of pupil-teacher ratio to 35 teachers per 1,000 pupils and provides that an additional 5 percent of certificated staff must be hired in areas of guidance, visiting teachers and school nurses; and provides additional funds for vocational and special education. Also enacts a new state-wide teachers minimum salary schedule.
	Restructuring of the state and local tax structure	Achieved. A graduated state personal and corporate income tax was enacted with a 10 percent reduction in property tax and a significant decrease in property taxes for the elderly by homestead exemption. Measure shifts about 30 percent of cost of education to the state income tax from the local property tax and other state taxes.
	State-wide equalization of property tax assessment	Achieved. Equalization of property tax assessment will be effective over the next six years by moving the assessment level of all taxable property to 35 percent when the sexennial reappraisal occurs in each county.
	Oppose passage of a tax credit for nonpublic-school pupils	Goal unrealized. State assistance to nonpublic schools was increased from $50 per pupil for salary supplement and auxiliary services to $90 per pupil on tax credit basis (HB 1203).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	See Pupil Transportation.	
Oklahoma	A major revision of the state public-school finance formula and attendant tax structure to provide an increase in the total state share of local school costs distributed through a formula that equalizes educational opportunities and makes possible a minimum expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance equal to the regional average	Goal unrealized. No revision enacted. Total state appropriation for the public schools and state board of education for the 1972-73 school year aggregated $144,120,102; includes $141,841,813 direct aid to schools, including textbook allocation and $2,064,289 to state board of education for administration, and $214,000 for interest on bonds for new education building. Appropriation provides $1 million more than in 1971-72 for class size reduction and $371,000 for textbooks, and revenues for up to 120 new special education classes (SB 403). Appropriation bill (SB 403) provides a guarantee of up to $600 expenditure per child from the $700,000 earmarked revenue in the direct aid allocation, when all millages are voted and used and when surplus revenues do not exceed 10 percent of the budget and if sufficient funds are available from the $700,000 allocation to qualifying districts. . . . Constitutional amendment to be voted upon at next general election provides that local millage previously voted shall be in effect unless a petition for a millage election is initiated by 10 percent or 2,000 of the district's qualified electors, whichever is the lesser (HJR 12).
Pennsylvania	The following changes in the school district subsidy (1971 session): Basic instruction subsidy: (a) increase the aid ratio from present average of .5000 to an average of .6000; (b) change the formula to use the state-wide average actual instruction expense per weighted pupil in average daily membership, adjusted to approximately current costs, as basis for instruction subsidy payments Provide for estimated subsidy payments to Intermediate Unit Boards, based on previous year's subsidy payment, in same manner as such payments are made to school districts under present law Remove provision for the reduction of average instruction expense per weighted average daily membership in densely and sparsely populated districts Establish a 60 percent minimum ratio of assessed value to market value for school tax purposes Revise transportation formula to reimburse school districts on basis of per-pupil miles traveled instead of on a total reimbursable cost	Achieved by Act 88 (1971); provision include the following: Increase in maximum reimbursable base of $550 per weighted average daily membership (WADM) to $620 per WADM payable in 1972-73 Increase in the subsidy payment to school districts on account of children in low-income families from $120 to $140 Super-poverty payments to school districts which have 15 percent or more of average daily membership certified as poverty pupils, ranging from $25 per poverty pupil in districts having up to 19.9 percent of such pupils in ADM to $125 per poverty pupil in districts where percentage is 30 percent and over Bootstrap payment to those school districts which have an average instructional expense below $550 per WADM and who are making a local effort in excess of 16.24 mills on market value Modified sparsity payment Increase in super-density payments to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from 15 percent to 19 percent

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		One-year subsidy grant of $5 million to be distributed to needy school districts which qualify under guidelines to be established by a special committee.
		Act 88 expected to provide an estimated $502 million in additional state subsidy to school districts in three years: $107 million in 1971-72, $185 million in 1972-73 and $210 million in 1973-74.
	Broad base tax program at the state level (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 93 (1971) which enacted a 2.3 percent flat-rate uniform state income tax after the graduated income tax passed in 1971 was declared illegal under the Pennsylvania constitution.
	Tax equalization for reorganized school districts lying within a single county (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 25 of 1971.
	See Higher Education for community college support goals.	
Rhode Island	. . .	Law providing for the creating of a 13-member commission to study school finances in state (H 5481).
South Carolina	To change formula for state aid to the public schools from average daily attendance to average daily membership	. . .
	To increase state aid for nonteaching personnel	Achieved partially.
	A state-wide property re-assessment and equalization program	Legislation pending; legislature still in session. (*Note:* The South Carolina Education Association has filed suit in state court for an order to direct a state-wide re-assessment of all property.)
	Increase in debt limits for school districts with low limits as related to assessed value	Several districts have increased debt limits from 8-15 percent of assessment to 15-30 percent of assessment.
South Dakota	Full funding of the foundation program at the state average classroom unit expenditure	Appropriation for state aid for public elementary and secondary schools for 1971-73 was $14,796,835, the same level as in 1971-72 (SB 178).
	State income tax to spread the tax base and to provide full funding of the foundation program at a higher classroom unit level	. . .
Tennessee	Provide legislation to produce necessary revenue for quality education	Law creating Tennessee Tax Modernization and Reform Commission to study tax structure of the state (Public Acts, Ch. 746).
	Provide limited fiscal independence for local school boards	. . .
	Require additional local support for education	. . .
	See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum; Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers; State School Administration.	

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Utah	Improve the school foundation program by increasing basic unit value from $9,120 to $9,420 and the board leeway from $212 per mill per distribution unit to $224.	Basic unit value increased from $9,120 to $9,210 and board leeway from $121 per mill per distribution unit to $225. The sum of $191,772,700 in state and local contributions was provided for 1972-73, up $12,401,400 from 1971-72. Included was the funding of full retirement contributions with the employer permitted to pay the employee's share of 4.5 percent (HB 210).
	Increase the pupil transportation formula from the present $2.65 per pupil-mile or 65 percent of actual cost, to $3.25 per pupil-mile or 80 percent of approved costs	Achieved partially. State per-pupil transportation formula increased to $2.95 per pupil mile or 72 percent of approved costs.
Virginia	Increase Basic School Aid Fund support for the 1972-74 biennium through a number of changes, among them: change in school aid formula for computing assigned positions from average daily attendance to average daily membership; stiffening of local effort requirement and requiring that 1 percent earmarked sales tax be spent for education	Achieved partially. Appropriation for Basic School Aid Fund for 1972-74 biennium was increased by $61.9 million over 1970-72 biennium; overall, $267.8 million was appropriated for basic school aid for 1972-73 and $288.0 million for 1973-74. Formula computation changed from average daily attendance to average daily membership, thereby providing school systems with state reimbursement from School Aid Fund for about 8,000 positions not heretofore reimbursed. Appropriations Act stiffened local effort requirement through provision requiring localities to appropriate money to the extent of a uniform tax levy of $.60 during the first year of the 1972-74 biennium and $.65 during the second year per $100 of true value of local taxable property available for school purposes. In addition to Basic School Aid Fund increase, other increases for biennium include: $21.4 million in vocational education; $6.2 million in special education; $4.7 million in pupil transportation; $2.7 million in libraries and teaching materials; and $1,000,000 in aid for pilot studies.
	Seek involvement in the development of the state minimum education program as mandated by HB 24 (enacted in 1971) for quality education in the revised constitution and actively support enactment of the standards of quality education and legislation pertaining to the funding of this act	Achieved in that the "Standards of Quality" law adopted by the legislature in implementation of the newly adopted constitution includes increases described above in number of state aid teaching positions, funding for more positions for administrators, supervisors, librarians, counselors, and principals, and increased state aid for special education, vocational education, and other programs (HB 845). *See* Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.
Washington	To maintain the $365 state per-pupil support level and to increase the support level by $18 to make up for costs of inflation since 1968-69	Existing state support level per pupil was maintained, but no increase in the support level (unchanged since 1968-69) was granted. $19.5 million was authorized for this purpose. Other authorizations include $15,550,000 for teachers' salaries, providing a 3 percent increase, and $1.3 million for transportation (Ch. 155, Ex. Sess. 1972).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		See Retirement and Social Security and Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils.
	Enactment of a constitutional amendment for a state income tax	. . .
West Virginia	A constitutional amendment to repeal 60 percent majority vote required for approval of school bonds and levies and replace with provision for simple majority vote	. . .
	A constitutional amendment to provide voters with opportunity to approve a $200 million bond issue to be used in school building construction	Achieved in that constitutional amendment to authorize the sale of $200 million in bonds for public school construction will be submitted to voters for approval at the 1972 general election (SJR 4).
	To provide full funding for the kindergarten program	. . .
	. . .	State aid to the public schools for 1972-73 was fully funded, reflecting an increase of $8 million over the previous year; teacher retirement fund appropriation was $8.2 million.
	. . .	Joint resolution calling for a legislative study of the financing of the public schools.
Wisconsin	Defeat of legislation which would have a regressive effect on public education, including the following: parochial-school aid; proration of state aids; bonus to districts lowering per-pupil costs	Achieved. All bills opposed by state education association failed to pass.

SALARIES

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	At least a 7 percent increase in state allotment for teachers' salaries (1971 and 1972 goal)	Achieved partially. An increase of $384 in 1971-72 and another increase of $384 in 1972-73 provided for master's degree teachers; $331 increase in each year of the biennium provided for the bachelor's degree, and approximately a 5 percent increase provided for post-secondary teachers.
Alaska	To increase the state minimum teacher salary base from $9,500 to $10,000	. . .
California	To raise the state minimum salary for teachers from $6,000 to $7,200	Goal unrealized. Measure passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by the governor.
Delaware	A 5 percent increase in teachers' salaries for the 1972-73 school year	. . .
Florida	A 25 percent increase in the average salary paid teachers in Florida	. . .
Georgia	$1,000 salary increase applied to state index salary schedule	Achieved partially (Appropriations bill). Provides a $700 increase applied to state index salary schedule. the largest annual salary increase in history.
	See Higher Education.	
Hawaii	Funding the salary items in the collective bargaining agreement negotiated between the Hawaii State Teachers Association and the State Department of Education	Action delayed until the 1973 biennial budget session at which time a 5.5 percent minimum increase for salary with an opener will be presented.
Illinois	Increase the state minimum salaries for full-time teachers as follows: for nondegree teachers, from $6,000 to $7,200; for the bachelor's degree, from $6,800 to $8,000; for the master's degree, from $7,300 to $8,800	. . .
Indiana	A higher state minimum salary schedule for teachers	. . .
	Repeal legislation requiring certain school corporations to print individual salaries	. . .
Kansas	To increase amount of state funds for the public schools so that teachers could negotiate salaries	. . .
Kentucky	A 6 percent increase in foundation program salary allotments for 1971-72 and for each year in the 1972-74 biennium to offset partially the rise in inflation, plus a 6 percent increase during the 1972-74 biennium to bring salaries closer to the average for surrounding states	Achieved partially (HB 335). Provides 6 percent increases in foundation program salary allotments during each year of the 1972-74 biennium.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Legislation to require boards to publish only lump-sum salaries paid instead of the salary of each teacher by name	Measure passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by the governor.
Maine	Update state minimum-salary law for teachers to provide a bachelor's degree base of $6,500 and a master's degree base of $7,000, and to have all teachers paid on schedule	. . .
Maryland	Allow military credit for salary purposes	Achieved (HB 947). Provides for re-employment and re-instatement of any teacher who enters the armed forces on an active basis; allows credit for salary purposes for any time spent on active duty by a teacher enlisted in the armed forces.
	. . .	Provision that educators in institutions under the control of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene are to be paid salaries not less than those received by public-school teachers of comparable qualifications in the political subdivision in which the institution is located (HB 438).
Massachusetts	To raise the state minimum-salary requirement for teachers to $7,500	. . .
Missouri	To provide additional funds for teachers' salaries	Achieved. (HB 1002). Provides $35 million increase in state funds for foundation program, not less than 80 percent of which must be used for teachers' salaries.
New Jersey	Require local school boards to pay school nurses holding standard certification according to the provisions of the teachers' salary guide in effect in the school district	Achieved (Ch 64, P.L. 1972).
Ohio	To raise the state minimum salary schedule for teachers from a bachelor's degree base of $5,400 to an index schedule with a bachelor's degree base of $7,000 and a master's degree maximum of $13,000	Achieved partially. State teachers minimum salary law amended to provide for an index salary schedule with a bachelor's degree base of $7,000 and a master's degree maximum of $10,387.
Oklahoma	Provide 15 experience increments of $100 each from present state minimum salary base of $6,000 for teachers with bachelor's degrees, provide a $6,400 minimum for teachers with a master's degree, and provide that no teacher is to receive less in the 1972-73 school year than in 1971-72	. . .
Pennsylvania	Improvement of teachers' salaries through increasing basic state school subsidies to all school districts in the state (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 88 of 1971. *See* School Finance.
South Carolina	An average increase of $1,200 in teachers' salaries	Achieved partially. An average increase of $600 provided by state funds for teachers' salaries with some additional increase expected at the local level.
	An automatic cost-of-living increment annually	Bill introduced and is in Ways and Means Committee; legislature still in session.
Tennessee	Improve significantly the salary schedule of teachers and administrators, with greater increases for the more highly qualified and	Achieved partially (Public Acts, Ch. 876). Provides an average salary increase for teachers of $200, an aggregate increase of $7,000,000.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	experienced teachers and such other provisions in the schedule as will encourage professional growth	
Washington	A 12 percent salary increase over 1971-72, to school employees, subject to review of the wage board	School employees granted a 3 percent salary increase from state funds, exclusive of increments (Ch. 155).
West Virginia	To provide a uniform system of providing extra pay for teachers who supervise student teachers	. . .
	To provide a salary index for principals, vice-principals, and supervisors	. . .

TENURE AND CONTRACTS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	To preserve the teacher tenure law and improve it where necessary	Goal realized to extent that no weakening changes were enacted.
Alaska	To protect present tenure law from detrimental change	Achieved.
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	. . .
California	Passage of AB 1192 which would make several changes in the tenure legislation enacted in 1971, including technical change regarding procedure in discipline of permanent employee suspended upon specified charges and changes relative to evaluation and assessment provisions	Goal unrealized. AB 1192 passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by the governor.
	To provide for compensation to teachers working on evaluation policies in implementation of evaluation provisions in tenure law	Measure pending (AB 1420); to be acted upon in state senate when legislature reconvenes on November 8, 1972.
	To prevent attempts to remove tenure for striking	Achieved. No detrimental legislation enacted.
	See Higher Education.	
Connecticut	Provide for impartial hearing tribunal rather than local school-board hearing in actions against teachers under tenure law	. . .
Delaware	Maintain teachers' fair dismissal law	Achieved. No measures introduced to eliminate law.
	. . .	Contracts for school nurses provided (HB 675).
Florida	Strengthen and improve the teacher tenure and contract provisions	. . .
	Defeat proposals to eliminate continuing contract (tenure) law for all school personnel	Achieved. No detrimental legislation enacted.
	. . .	District school board authorized to grant continuing contract to classroom teacher who has served as school-board member with board term counting as continuing teaching service (HB 1288).
Georgia	A state-wide teacher tenure law	Goal unrealized. Consideration by legislature postponed for study by interim committee on which the state education association will have representation.
Illinois	Amend tenure law to provide that teacher removal or dismissal hearing be held before a disinterested hearing officer provided by the state superintendent of public instruction	HB 311, providing for a disinterested hearing officer was approved by the legislature and awaits the governor's action.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Indiana	A due process law for nontenure teachers	. . .
	. . .	Employment of unlicensed substitute teachers restricted to 15 days instead of previous 30-day limit; supplemental service contract must be given licensed substitute teachers after 15 consecutive days in one assignment (SB 115).
Iowa	Improve teacher dismissal provisions in law by defining "just cause" and providing for an impartial third-party review of contested dismissals	. . .
Kansas	State-wide teacher due process law	. . .
	Oppose enactment of bill that would have excluded some teachers from tenure	Achieved. Proposed bill killed.
		See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.
Kentucky	Legislation to establish procedures for public-school administrators who have completed three full years in an assigned administrative position to contest a demotion	. . .
Maryland	Defeat of anti-tenure bills that would have extended the probationary period for teachers to three years and would have limited tenure to five-year periods, subject to renewal by the local school superintendent	Achieved. State education association succeeded in defeating anti-tenure bills.
Massachusetts	To maintain the teacher tenure law	Achieved. Bills that would have eliminated tenure or extended the probationary period were defeated.
Michigan	Oppose legislative proposal to repeal teacher tenure law	Achieved. No legislation enacted up to time the legislature recessed.
Missouri	To retain the new teacher tenure law	Achieved. Bills to change or weaken the tenure law were blocked.
	To re-establish the continuing contract law for professionals excluded from the tenure act	. . .
New Jersey	Reduce probationary period of tenure teachers who have transferred to a new district from three years to two years	Bill pending; legislature still in session.
	Require that nontenure teachers be notified by April 30 of nonrenewal of contract	Achieved.
	Provide that nontenure teachers be evaluated four times per year and that employers who fail to give such evaluations must offer re-employment	Bill pending; legislature still in session.
New Mexico	To defeat any attempts to weaken or eliminate tenure	Achieved. No legislation introduced.
New York	Provide due process rights for probationary teachers by requiring a board of education or a Board of Cooperative Educational Services to state in writing its reasons for dismissal or denial of tenure upon request of the probationary teacher and to grant such teacher a board hearing at	Achieved substantially (Ch. 866). Requires a board of education or a Board of Cooperative Educational Services to notify a probationary teacher in writing 30 days prior to the board meeting at which a recommendation will be considered and a vote will be taken for dis-

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	which the teacher may be represented by counsel	missal or denial of tenure, and to state in writing the reasons if so requested by the teacher. Further, a teacher is given opportunity to file a written statement of rebuttal prior to the board meeting.
	Provide that teachers employed in school district programs taken over by a board of Cooperative Educational Services shall be continued in the program under BOCES (on a seniority basis) with the same tenure status and other employee rights as they had acquired in the school district.	Achieved (Ch. 158).
	Amend Chapter 116 of the Laws of 1971 (which increased the probationary period of teachers to five years) to make it clear that amendments made by Chapter 116 shall not apply to teachers and other members of the teaching staff who were appointed to a probationary period prior to October 1, 1971, the effective date of Chapter 116	Achieved (Ch. 953). Amends Chapter 116 of the Laws of 1971 to provide that its amendments to the teacher tenure law do not apply to persons who were appointed to a probationary period before May 9, 1971, except that the probationary period of persons appointed prior to that date which would expire between May 9, 1971, and June 30, 1972 shall be deemed to expire on June 30, 1972; provides further that school districts are permitted to enter into employment contracts with principals and supervisors for a period of one to five years.
Ohio	To retain present protections and rights under tenure law and to secure right of teacher whose contract is terminated to request an attorney to serve as a hearing referee instead of a hearing before the local school board	Achieved. Present rights protected and law amended to give the teacher the right of a hearing before a referee in event of termination.
Oklahoma	Amend the teacher fair dismissal law to provide that a teacher with three or more years of experience must be properly notified of contract termination with causes given and due process provided with right of reinstatement when found not guilty of charges in notice by the Oklahoma Professional Practices Commission	Achieved partially (HB 1389). Writes in statutory cause for nonrenewal of the contract of a teacher with three years of service in the school district and provides automatic one-year renewal of the contract if the causes for the termination are not found by the Professional Practices Commission and the State Board of Education to have been substantiated.
Pennsylvania	Oppose any legislation which would alter current provisions of teacher tenure act (1971-1972 sessions)	Achieved. State education association succeeded in preventing any bill from being released from committee which would repeal or weaken the present teacher tenure law.
Rhode Island	Defeat of all proposals that would hurt teacher tenure	Achieved. No proposals that would hurt teacher tenure were enacted.
South Carolina	A state-wide minimum uniform teacher contract	Achieved. State-wide minimum uniform teacher contract mandated by the state board of education for the 1972-73 school year.
	Fair employment and dismissal procedures	. . .
South Dakota	A uniform date for issuance of teacher contracts	Achieved (HB 759). Provides that contracts for teachers may not be issued before March 1.
	Waiver of mandatory date of May 1 for issuance of teacher contracts if negotiations are proceeding in good faith or if impasse has not been resolved	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Defeat of proposed bills that would have removed some of the due process provisions from continuing contract law	Achieved. Measures did not get out of committee.
Tennessee	. . .	Teacher tenure law amended to allow a dismissed teacher 30 days (previously 10 days) in which to request a hearing before the board of education and to provide that the hearing must be held within 30 days after request is made (Public Acts, Ch. 588).
Washington	To preserve the continuing contract law and maintain provisions of no probationary period	Achieved. Attempts to enact a probationary period for teachers defeated.
	. . .	A new section added to continuing contract law exempting from the law employees hired to replace employees in school districts on sabbatical, regular, or other leave (Ch. 142, Ex. Sess. 1972).
West Virginia	To provide annual contracts for all school-board employees	. . .

CERTIFICATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES, AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	A professional practices act	. . .
Alaska	An executive secretary for the Professional Practices Commission	Achieved (Ch. 77).
Arizona	Law to authorize certification of nonteaching professional groups	Achieved partially (SB 1174). Adds speech therapists for certification.
California	Improve driver education teaching credential	. . .
	Improve procedures relating to defense of teacher in cases involving certification	Achieved (Ch. 507). Makes portions of investigations of original and supplemental allegations which constitute basis for allegations of misconduct of applicant as credential holder open to inspection and copying by the employee and his attorney. Previously, employee had right of inspection only.
Florida	To achieve autonomy of the teaching profession; revise and strengthen the present Teacher Education Advisory Council and rename it the Professional Standards Board	Achieved partially (CSHB 2986). Abolishes the 61-member Teacher Education Advisory Council and establishes instead a 23-member Florida Council on Teacher Education, with eight members (seven classroom teachers and one elementary principal) to be nominated by the Florida Education Association; total membership to be 13 with public-school responsibilities, five from universities, one from junior college and four lay people. Council to recommend standards for the development, certification, improvement, and maintenance of competencies of educational personnel, conduct manpower studies, and recommend alternate ways for certification.
	Oppose passage of bill to require every teacher in Florida to take a course in Florida history to become certified	Achieved. Measure was killed.
Georgia	Subpoena power for the Professional Practices Commission	Achieved partially. Limited subpoena power provided for Professional Practices Commission.
Idaho	To merge the Professional Standards Board appointed by the State Board of Education and the Professional Practices Commission into a new Professional Standards Commission of 15 members with policing powers and authority to make recommendations to the state board on matters of teacher education and teacher certification	Achieved (SB 1497).
Illinois	To revise certification board	. . .
Indiana	A professional practices statute	. . .
Iowa	A Professional Standards Board Act to provide self governance for the teaching profession	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Kansas	Certification of school nurses through the state board of education	. . .
Kentucky	Creation of a Council on Teacher Education and Certification to give teachers a voice in the admission of qualified persons into the profession	Achieved (HB 370). Creates a Council on Teacher Education and Certification which is to make recommendations to the state board of education on teacher education programs and certification standards for public-school personnel; membership on Council to include nine classroom teachers, five administrative and supervisory personnel, and representation from public and private colleges and universities, among others.
	Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Professional Practices Commission by defining circumstances under which the Commission may order suspension of a school employee's certificate for not more than one year; and requiring the state board of education to enforce the Commission's order	. . .
Maryland	. . .	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.
Massachusetts	To upgrade teacher certification	. . .
Michigan	Initiate and support a teacher standards and licensure act	Action on pending legislation deferred by legislature until after recess.
	School nurse certification	Achieved (Act 187).
Missouri	To require five years of preparation for life certification	. . .
	To provide for a professional responsibilities commission	. . .
Nebraska	. . .	Adoption of interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, effective January 1, 1973 (LB 1015).
New York	Grant school teaching legal status as a recognized profession under a Professional State Board for Teaching, composed of licensed teachers representative of the profession, with responsibility for developing standards for professional preparation, accreditation, examination, licensure, and service	. . .
Ohio	To establish a professional practices board	. . .
Oklahoma	. . .	Qualifications of county superintendent of schools fixed to include a standard master's degree or administrator's certificate (SB 511).
Pennsylvania	Legislation to make permanent the limited certificates for holders who have taught 10 years and earned a minimum of 90 college credits (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 87 of 1971.
	A professional standards and practices act (1971-72 sessions)	. . .
South Carolina	Creation of a Teaching Profession Commission	. . .
	An Interstate Teaching Agreement Act	Bill introduced; passage expected by the 1972 legislature still in session.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Tennessee	A professional practices act	. . .
Virginia	. . .	The "Standards of Quality" law adopted by the legislature in mandatory implementation of newly adopted state constitution lists among objectives the measurable improvements that must be made in teacher qualifications; included is the stipulation that teachers shall be assigned "to teach only those subjects for which they have certificate endorsements" unless the state board of education grants exceptions (HB 845).
	Adoption of a state educational practices act	Senate Education Committee voted to carry proposal over into 1973 session.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
California	Improve sabbatical leave provisions	Achieved (Ch. 317). Permits receipt of retirement credit for full period of sabbatical leave after July 1, 1956, rather than within two years of termination of such leave, upon payment of specified contributions; permits employing school district to pay the employer and state costs.
	Secure lump-sum payment of unused sick leave	. . .
	Improve benefits under paid leave policy	Achieved (Ch. 69). Authorizes school boards to adopt alternative method of computing salaries of certificated school employees on leave which specifies that the amount to be deducted shall not exceed salary actually paid substitute, or if no substitute was employed, the amount which would have been paid the substitute according to the district salary schedule; employee must specifically apply for this method of payment; use of this method is limited to five days per year.
Delaware	Payment for unused sick leave at time of death	. . .
	Increase the allowable sick leave days	Achieved (HB 259, 1971 session). Provides three days of personal leave.
Illinois	Clarification of personal leave for teachers	Measure is in conference committee; to be taken up when legislature reconvenes in November 1972.
Indiana	A more liberal leave of absence statute	. . .
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	
Kentucky	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	
New Jersey	Require school boards to grant sabbatical leave to teachers for one-half year at full contract salary or for one year at half salary	. . .
	Require school boards to credit with unused sick leave a teacher who transfers to a new district	. . .
New York	Block passage of a bill to extend for an additional year, to July 1, 1973, the provisions of Chapter 124 of the Laws of 1971 which prohibited the granting of any paid leave of absence during the period of July 1, 1971, to July 1, 1972, to any public employee, including teachers	Achieved. Proposed bill was successfully blocked by the state education association.
Ohio	To secure leaves of absence for teachers injured in attacks by students or others	. . .
Oklahoma	Elimination of the two days' exclusion for each separate illness from sick leave law	Achieved (HB 1619). Two days' exclusion eliminated.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Provide that school districts may allow five days of emergency leave	Achieved (HB 1619).
West Virginia	To obtain bonus pay for unused sick leave	. . .
	To establish a sick leave bank	. . .
	To provide maternity leave	. . .
	To provide a two-week paid vacation for public-school teachers	. . .

PROFESSIONAL NEGOTIATION AND RELATED LEGISLATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Binding arbitration of grievances for teachers	. . .
	. . .	A Public Employment Relations Act covering any employee of a public employer except elected or appointed officials or teachers or noncertificated employees of school districts (Ch. 113). (*Note:* School employees are already covered under separate statute.)
		The act above grants a limited right to strike to certain public employees, among them public-school and other educational institutional employees. Limit is determined by the interests of the health, safety, or welfare of the public; and grants an unlimited right to strike to other types of public employees.
Arizona	Enactment of a professional negotiation law	. . .
California	Stop attempts to emasculate current professional negotiations law	Achieved.
	To pass a major collective bargaining act	Legislative commission to be formed to recommend future legislative action on collective bargaining (HR 51).
Connecticut	Establishment of teacher relations board	. . .
	Removal of veto provision by town legislature	
	To remove "ex parte" injunction and to require cause for issuance of injunction	. . .
	See Higher Education.	
Delaware	Several minor amendments to improve professional negotiations law	. . .
Florida	Enactment of a collective bargaining bill for all public employees	. . .
Hawaii	Ratification by legislation of state-wide teacher contract	Adoption of concurrent legislative resolution approving contract negotiated between Hawaii State Teachers Association and the State Department of Education.
	Oppose any legislative proposal that would weaken the intent or language of the collective bargaining law in the interest of public employees	Achieved. Hawaii State Teachers Association successfully opposed state-supported legislative proposal that would have substantially violated rights of public employee representative groups under the present provisions of public employees collective bargaining law.
Illinois	To establish legislative guidelines to govern collective bargaining for public employees,	Goal unrealized. No measure enacted.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	or for teachers only, or to create a commission to draft teacher negotiation legislation	
Indiana	A negotiations law for all public employees	. . .
Iowa	A comprehensive professional negotiations act for all public employees, including teachers	. . .
Kansas	Improve public-school negotiation law	. . .
	See Higher Education.	
Kentucky	A professional negotiation law to guarantee negotiation rights and establish procedures, including grievance procedure with binding arbitration	A diluted version of the bill sponsored by the state education association passed the legislature but was vetoed by the governor.
Maine	Establishment of a Public Employees Labor Relations Board	Achieved (Ch. 609). Establishes a Public Employees Labor Relations Board of three members appointed by the governor. Gives board rule-making powers and empowers board to prevent anyone from engaging in acts prohibited under the Municipal Public Employees Relations Act, to hear complaints relative thereto, to issue cease and desist orders or take other affirmative action, and to compel compliance through court proceedings..
	Resist amendment to public employees labor relations act that would reduce or nullify bargaining rights by listing non-negotiable subjects	Achieved. Measure defeated.
Massachusetts	Legislation to enforce arbitration awards	Achieved (Ch. 375).
	Provide for a three-judge panel to hear and evaluate the facts prior to issuing an injunction in negotiation impasses	Goal unrealized. Measure passed the legislature but was pocket vetoed by the governor.
Michigan	Amend Public Employees Relations Act to provide for agency shop clause, penalties for employers guilty of unfair labor practices, and optional binding fact finding when requested by petitioning party	. . .
Minnesota	Public employee bargaining act with exclusive representation, mediation, fact finding, and limited right to strike, in place of present meet and confer law for teachers (1971 goal)	Achieved substantially with repeal of separate laws for teachers and for public employees and enactment in October 1971 of the Public Employment Relations Act of 1971, to take full effect on July 1, 1972. Includes the following provisions, among others: Defines public employer to include state and political subdivisions and agencies including the University of Minnesota, state and junior colleges, and school districts. Permits public employees, including teachers, to "meet and negotiate" on terms and conditions of employment and grievance procedures and permits professional employees, including teachers, to "meet and confer" (defined as an exchange of views) concerning policy matters including educational policy. Defines *teacher* as any person other than superintendent or assistant superintendent

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		employed in a position for which he must be certificated; defines *principal* as any person so certificated who devotes more than 50 percent of his time to administrative or supervisory duties. Excludes principals, assistant principals, and supervisory and confidential employees from teacher bargaining units but permits them to form their own organizations which may be affiliated with organizations of teachers; does not require school boards to extend exclusive recognition to organizations representing principals and other supervisory employees for negotiation purposes but allows boards to consult with such organizations on appropriate matters. Grants exclusive recognition and bargaining rights to employee organizations (other than supervisory) who receive majority vote of employees in appropriate unit; requires execution of a written contract containing agreement reached by the parties which shall include a grievance procedure with binding arbitration; requires that contracts between boards and teacher groups shall be for two-year periods, starting in even years. Provides mediation machinery in event of impasse in negotiations; enlarges the duties of the Director of Bureau of Mediation; establishes a five-member tripartite Public Employment Relations Board with power to adopt rules of procedure, decide issues relating to appropriate units, and hear appeals, maintain list of arbitrators from which three-member panels are to be drawn to hear bargaining impasse disputes, and issue a decision which public employer may reject unless both sides agree to binding effect. Prohibits strikes and sets penalties, including termination of employee's services and loss by employee organization of exclusive recognition and dues deduction for a period of two years; provides hearing procedure to penalized employees, right of appeal and speedy access to courts; provides that unfair labor practice is not a defense to striking, but such may be considered by the court in mitigation of or retraction of penalties as to employees and employee organizations. Gives county district courts jurisdiction to enjoin unfair labor practices.
Missouri	A professional negotiation statute for teachers	. . .
Nebraska	Oppose passage of proposal that would remove non-economic items from negotiable list in negotiation between teacher groups and school boards	Achieved. Measure did not pass.
	Oppose proposal that would amend the teacher negotiation law to provide that teachers could	Achieved. Measure did not pass.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	no longer use the Court of Industrial Relations to settle disputes between teacher organizations and school boards	
New Jersey	Restore enforcement powers to Public Employment Relations Commission in cases of unfair labor practice charges	A 520 passed both houses of the legislature and awaits governor's action.
	Permit public employees to strike under certain conditions	. . .
	Oppose "fair and final offer" method of impasse settlement	Achieved. No legislative action taken up to time of reporting.
	Block legislation that would weaken or destroy Public Employment Relations Commission	Achieved. Successfully blocked legislation.
New York	Amend the Public Employees Fair Employment Act (Taylor Act) as follows:	
	Further clarify the identity of the public employer and the legislative body, particularly in the fiscally dependent cities and community colleges and the extent of the fiscal authority of the boards of education in fiscally dependent school districts and boards of trustees in community colleges	. . .
	Eliminate the legislative hearing; authorize the Public Employment Relations Board to take such additional steps as it deems necessary or appropriate to assist the parties in resolving negotiation impasse, including conciliation assistance, holding public hearings and making recommendations; grant designated teacher bargaining agents the right to strike after all collective negotiations procedures have been exhausted; and eliminate all fines and penalties	. . .
	Grant designated employee bargaining agents the right to have deducted from the salary of every employee in the negotiating unit whom they are obligated by law to represent, an amount equivalent to dues levied by such employee organization (agency fee)	. . .
	Grant each designated employee bargaining agent the right to designate an employee from the negotiating unit as its full-time representative in order to provide effective adjudication of grievances	. . .
	Prohibit public employers from approving a budget until all negotiations with employees concerning financial matters have been finalized and contracts approved by all parties concerned	. . .
	Block passage of a bill that would limit the scope of negotiations to "salaries, wages, starting and stopping times of the work day (not the length of the work day), insurance benefits and leaves of absence."	Achieved. Proposed bill was successfully blocked.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Ohio	To secure state-wide collective bargaining law for public employees, including teachers, and to repeal the statute forbidding public employee strikes	. . .
Pennsylvania	To protect the provisions of Public Employe Relations Act (Act 195 of 1970) and prevent passage of legislation detrimental to the bargaining process	Achieved. Attempts to repeal Act 195 were thwarted.
	Support passage of bill that would place restrictions on the use of strikebreakers in collective bargaining dispute	Achieved by Act 187 of 1972.
	Make independent and expand the Public Employee Relations Board	Measure pending; legislature in recess to September 11, 1972.
Rhode Island	Provide for issuance of injunctions to school committees to prohibit any work stoppage by teachers only when it has been established that there is a clear and present danger to health, safety, and security of the community	. . .
	. . .	State labor relations law for state employees amended to permit state employees to organize and bargain collectively on wages, hours, and working conditions, to provide for all unresolved bargaining issues except wages, to be submitted to binding arbitration, and to mandate an agency shop (H 5354A).
	Oppose passage of H 5254 which would limit the scope of teacher bargaining to hours, salaries, and other forms of compensation for services rendered and would remove certain supervisory personnel from coverage of the teacher arbitration act	Achieved. Measure was killed.
South Carolina	To establish the right of public-school employees to negotiate with boards of education on occupational and professional concerns of educators	. . .
South Dakota	To amend negotiations law to permit public employees the limited right to strike	. . .
	Defeat of proposed bills that would have restricted the right to negotiate and the items for negotiation	Achieved. Measures did not get out of committee.
	See Tenure and Contracts.	
Tennessee	A professional employees-school board relations act	. . .
Virginia	A professional negotiation law	Legislative proposals carried over into 1973 session by House and Senate Education Committees with the consequence that proposals will automatically be reconsidered next year.
Washington	Retain current professional negotiations law for teachers	Achieved. State education association defeated efforts to repeal K-12 professional negotiation law and to put teachers under the public employees' collective bargaining law, and thus limit the scope of negotiations.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
West Virginia	A professional negotiations law which would give teachers in public schools and in education institutions the right to negotiate with employing boards on matters of concern to either teachers or boards	. . .
Wisconsin	Improved collective bargaining law covering teachers and other public employees	Achieved. Amendments to State Labor Relations Act include the following: Requires bargaining in good faith. Provides "fair share agreement" to be negotiated at the local level, under which employees pay their proportionate share of bargaining and contract administration. Specifies prohibited practices for failure to bargain and for breach of contract. Sanctions binding arbitration in negotiated agreements. Permits multi-unit bargaining.
	Defeat legislative proposal that would permit hiring of strike-breakers by qualifying anyone to teach during work stoppage or strike	Achieved. Proposal was defeated.

RETIREMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	To increase the factor in the teachers' retirement benefit formula from 1¼ percent to 1¾ percent (1971 goal)	Achieved (Act 4, 1971, Second Spec. Sess., December 1971).
	To allow a 5 percent cost-of-living increase to retired teachers (1971 goal)	Achieved (Act 2289, Regular Sess., 1971).
Alaska	Provide that the minimum retirement benefit be at least $375 per month for teachers already retired with 25 years of service	Achieved (Ch. 44). Allows retired teachers to choose between a minimum retirement benefit of $375 per month or the regular formula, whichever is more beneficial.
	Provide that disabled or handicapped children remain dependents regardless of age as long as they are totally dependent upon parents	Achieved (Ch. 52). Provides that a teacher's minor child who is totally or permanently disabled before age 19, or if attending school and becomes totally or permanently disabled before age 23, and who is financially dependent upon the teacher at the time of the teacher's death, shall be entitled to survivor benefits for as long as he is totally or permanently disabled.
	. . .	Alaska Teachers' Retirement Board of five members established. Members to be appointed by the governor for three-year overlapping terms; state-wide teacher organizations may submit list of recommended nominees (Ch. 61).
Arizona	Technical changes in the retirement law and a 10 percent increase in prior service credits	Achieved (SB 1209).
	A 10 percent improvement in benefits for persons already retired	. . .
California	Passage of legislation embodied in AB 543 (1971 bill) for revision of the state teachers' retirement system with provision for improved benefits and funding, and improvement of operations (1971goal)	Achieved (Ch. 1305, Statutes of 1971).
	Extend the time for the local retirement systems' entry into state system	Achieved (Ch. 361, Statutes of 1972). Grants Los Angeles Unified School District authority to determine matter of merger of local retirement system with state teachers' retirement system; prescribes effect of merger or non-merger upon benefits of affected members and disposition of certain funds and assets of the respective systems. Enactment further provides that in school districts with local retirement system only, salaries of members who are not contributing to the local system shall be included when computing district's contributions to the state teachers' retirement system; provides that district taxes may be levied to provide funds to make contributions to local retirement systems and prescribes rate.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Remove the 30-day waiting period before member's election of optional retirement allowance under the state teachers' retirement system becomes operative	Achieved (Ch. 277, Statutes of 1972).
	Secure payments by school districts of health and welfare benefits for retirees and spouses	. . .
	Secure passage of a constitutional amendment to provide that state financial obligation to public retirement systems be a fixed charge not subject to legislative or state executive appropriations so as to make retirement contributions inviolate	. . .
	See Leaves of Absence.	
Connecticut	Permit normal retirement after 25 years of service	. . .
	Improvement of disability retirement provisions	. . .
	Increase in survivorship benefits	. . .
	Credit for teaching in military dependents schools	. . .
	Payment of retirement assessment by local school boards	. . .
	Increasing teacher membership on retirement board	. . .
	Retirement at age 60 with 10 years of service	Achieved partially. Retirement at age 60 with 10 years of service on pro-rata formula permitted.
	Inclusion of coaching and other salaries for those making payment prior to 1971	Achieved. Provision enacted that extra duty salary may be included by those making payment prior to 1971.
Delaware	Law to direct Board of Pension Trustees to study State Employees Pension System	Achieved (SB 777, 778).
Florida	Removal of the word *continuous* in the definition of normal retirement age in the new Florida Retirement System	Achieved (SB 144). Permits members of Florida Retirement System who have 35 years of aggregate creditable service to retire at age 58 without reduction in benefit; retains provision that members with 35 years of continuous service may retire at any age without reduction; also allows the use of up to four years of military service.
	Protection of survivors' benefit provisions for members transferring from the Teachers' Retirement System to the Florida Retirement System	Achieved through Attorney General Opinion and an administrative interpretation; continues survivors' benefit protection of Teachers' Retirement System until 1975 in case of the member's death.
	Permit the use of the best five years instead of 10 years in calculating final average salary under the Teachers' Retirement System for retirement benefit purposes	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Reopening of the Florida Retirement System to those teachers and other public employees who did not change to this new system	Achieved (HB 4104). Reopens membership in Florida Retirement System for period April 15, 1972, to June 30, 1972, for employees who were eligible to transfer to the system in 1971 but did not do so.
	Passage of legislation to increase the number of hours a retired teacher may work for the county or state without loss of retirement	Achieved (SB 476). Increases from 200 hours to 500 hours the time a retired teacher may work for the county or state without loss of retirement benefits; does not affect present provision concerning the time a retiree may serve as a substitute teacher.
	. . .	Retired teacher or other public employee permitted to hold elective office without loss of retirement benefits.
	. . .	Benefits for surviving spouse and children of deceased member of Teacher's Retirement System increased by $25 per month (SB 1069).
	. . .	Surviving spouse of deceased member permitted to pay for and receive credit for service earned by the member.
Georgia	Permit normal retirement after 35 years of service regardless of age	Achieved. Normal retirement permitted after 35 years of service regardless of age; provision funded.
	Retention of independence of the teacher retirement system	Achieved. The teacher retirement board of trustees was maintained as an autonomous board.
Hawaii	Support legislation to grant reciprocal retirement rights to employees from other states	. . .
	Support legislation to provide automatic increases in retirement allowances whenever active teachers receive a salary increase	. . .
	Introduce legislation to direct the state to pay retirement for teachers on professional improvement leave	. . .
	Support legislation to allow the surviving spouse of a member who has reached age 55 with 25 years or more of service to elect to receive in lieu of the regular death-in-service benefit the allowance which would have been payable if the member had agreed to retire under provisions of Option 2	. . .
	Introduce legislation to permit veterans who served in the military prior to becoming state employees to purchase up to four years of military service credit	. . .
	Enable the crediting of sick leave toward service credit at the time of retirement; payment of full benefits if death of retiree occurs within 60 days after retirement	. . .
Idaho	Legislation to permit school boards to grant a one-year leave of absence with retirement	Achieved (SB 1493). Enables a school board to maintain retirement membership and other

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	membership protection for a full-time Idaho Education Association president	fringe benefits for one year for a full-time IEA president, at the expense of the state education association.
Illinois	Removal of unfunded obligation of teachers' retirement systems or appropriation to provide proper current funding and plan to reduce unfunded obligation	Appropriations were increased to record level but not to required level.
Indiana	To improve retirement benefits, particularly for retired teachers without social security benefits	. . .
	To secure adequate funding of present program	. . .
	To prevent combining of teacher retirement fund with other public employee retirement funds	Achieved. No legislation enacted.
	Dedication of appropriated funds	Achieved (HB 1286). Makes it illegal to divert money appropriated to Indiana Teachers' Retirement Fund to pay other state bills.
Iowa	Remove or raise the $7,800 salary ceiling on contributions to the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System	. . .
Kansas	Increase benefits for retired teachers not covered by the state public employees retirement system	Achieved (HB 2019). Increases present benefits for retired teachers by 5 percent.
	. . .	Teachers permitted to purchase up to 10 years of out-of-state public-school employment; benefit for such service to be 1 percent of annual compensation of member at time of purchase; purchase may be made by making application therefor at least three years before retirement and making a lump-sum payment equal to present value of benefits as actuarially determined, with entire cost to be met by the member (HB 1969).
	. . .	A member of the state public retirement system who by reason of termination of employment withdrew his transferred contributions from the former state school employees retirement system and thereby forfeited prior-service credit earned thereunder may repurchase such credit upon full repayment of amount of withdrawn contributions plus interest at a rate specified by retirement board at time of repurchase (SB 745).
Kentucky	Funding of the program for retirement after 30 years of service scheduled to go into effect July 1, 1972; provide full funding for prior service (before 1941)	Effective date for funding the 30-year retirement program moved up to July 1, 1972; $1.5 million provided to fund prior-service commitments of the state. In addition, $2 million was provided for a 5 percent cost-of-living increase for retired teachers (HB 335).
	Enactment of HB 224, amending the retirement law to increase the number of teacher trustees from three to four, add a retired teacher trustee, improve benefits, increase from 60 to 75 days per school year that	Achieved. HB 224 enacted.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	retired substitutes may teach without loss of benefits, permit a higher salary for executive secretary, and make other changes	
Maryland	Reduce service credit requirements for eligibility for full benefits from current 35 years of service regardless of age to 30 years of service regardless of age	Achieved partially (SB 399). Permits retirement with full benefits at age 55 with 30 years of service.
	Reduce service requirements for vesting of retirement benefits from 15 years to five years	. . .
	Provide a death benefit equal to one-half of annual salary plus accumulated contributions at time of death, or as an alternative, a death benefit in an amount equal to twice the annual salary at time of death	. . .
	Legislation to permit boards of trustees of the several retirement systems, including the State Teachers Retirement System, to write up book value of the common stock portfolios of their systems and to provide a special account in which one-half of such write-up will be accumulated	Achieved (HB 925). Permits boards of trustees of the state retirement systems to write up book value of common stock portfolios; creates a fund of 1½ percent of the annual markup of unrealized capital gains, to be set aside in a trust fund for members to provide additional benefits from year to year.
	Extend retirement credits for prior military service	. . .
	. . .	Time limit for implementing the transfer of Baltimore City teachers to state retirement system extended one year (1972-73) (SB 39).
	. . .	Certain provisions relating to surviving spouse of a public-school teacher made applicable to both sexes (SB 439).
	. . .	Resolution requesting the boards of trustees of the three retirement systems to have their consulting actuary update his 1964 report of the survey of benefits of the Maryland systems compared with provisions of systems of other states (SJR 5).
	. . .	New state employees, teachers, and state police must join respective retirement systems as condition of employment (HB 853).
Massachusetts	To increase survivor benefits to dependents of members who die while in service	Achieved (Ch. 793). Increases by 40 to 70 percent the amount and scope of dependency benefits paid to the spouse and children of deceased public employees (including teachers).
Michigan	Overhaul and improvement of the retirement system to provide:	SB 1296 (which is not to be effective until the Michigan Supreme Court renders judgment on its legality) provides the following:
	An annual cost-of-living increase based on changes in the Consumer Price Index to all present and future retirants	$3,000 minimum retirement allowance for 30 years of service for pre-1956 retirants (pro-rated to 10 years minimum) and 1 percent per year for those who retired after 1956.
	A 25 percent increase for teachers who retired prior to July 1, 1956, and a 1 percent increase for each full year for those who retired after July 1, 1956	Amends benefit formula from 1 percent of first $4,200 and 1½ percent of remainder to 1¼ percent of first $8,400 of average salary and 1½ percent of remainder and raises member contribution rate from 3 percent on first
	At age 60 a retirement allowance of 1¾ percent of usable compensation times years of service credit	

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	That teachers may retire at age 55 or after 30 years of teaching service, whichever comes first, and further, that retirement benefits shall not be decreased because of lower retirement age after 30 years' service	$4,200 and 5 percent on remainder to a straight 5 percent on all salary.
Missouri	Base retirement benefits on final average salary of highest five consecutive years rather than 10 years	Achieved (SB 491).
	Provide the same benefits for survivors of women as for men, regardless of dependency	Achieved (SB 491).
		In addition to the two changes listed above, SB 491 makes a correction relative to payment for disability that occurs after age 60. To finance improvements provided by SB 491, the retirement board of trustees is permitted to increase contributions as needed up to 9½ percent but no change in the contribution rate will be made for 1972-73.
	Provide vesting of rights of members of public-school retirement system after 10 or more years of membership rather than after 20 or more years	Achieved (HB 1429). Provides vesting rights after 10 years of service.
	Increase in benefits for certain teachers who retired between July 1, 1957, and January 1, 1971, under provisions of Chapter 169	Achieved (CCS HB 613) Provides that certain retired teachers, upon application, may be employed as special advisors by the retirement system and receive $5 per month for each year of teaching service not to exceed $75 per month with the over-all retirement benefit not to exceed $150 per month.
Nebraska	Increase in disability benefits	. . .
	Provision for death-in-service benefit to spouse of member who reached age 55 and had 20 years of service	. . .
	Increase in retirement benefit formula by raising the factor from 3½ percent to 5 percent of total salary	. . .
	. . .	Benefits of the Omaha School District retirement system improved (LB 1116).
	. . .	Full disclosure of the status of the retirement systems required to be made to members (LB 1311).
	. . .	A constitutional amendment to authorize cost-of-living adjustment in retirement benefits of retired public employees (LB 1414).
New Hampshire	Compute average final compensation for retirement benefit purposes on basis of highest three years instead of highest five years	. . .
	Allow retired teachers to earn income up to level allowed by social security without reduction in the retirement benefit instead of present limitation of 60 days' employment	Achieved (HB 68, Ch. 37, Spec. Sess., 1972).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Emergency relief from the effects of the wage freeze as it relates to retirement benefits	Achieved (HB 68, Ch. 37, Spec. Sess., 1972). Allows teachers to elect to have their retirement based on the post-freeze level of earnings; if retiree makes election, additional contribution to be made by employee and employer.
New Jersey	Increase future automatic cost-of-living increases to retired teachers from 50 percent to 100 percent of change in index	. . .
	Provide pension credit of one year of service for each 180 days of unused sick leave	. . .
	Automatic vesting of pension rights after five years of service as against current 15-year service requirement for vesting	. . .
New York	Permit teachers to claim retirement credit for up to four years of military service on a cost-free basis where military service interrupted teaching service in New York state and on a cost basis where such teaching was not interrupted	. . .
	Permit service retirement after 20 years of service regardless of age	. . .
	Reduce eligibility for vesting from 10 years to five years	. . .
	Calculate all pensions at the rate of 2½ percent of the highest year's salary for each year of total credited service	
	Permit teachers to claim retirement credit for all service previously credited in any other public retirement system in New York state and for out-of-state teaching service regardless of when rendered	. . .
	Increase teacher representation on the teacher retirement board by adding two elected teacher-members, one an active teacher and the other a retired teacher	. . .
	Extend all temporary retirement benefits	Achieved. Chapter 283 extends for another year, to October 1973, payment of cost-of-living supplemental pension currently being paid to teachers who retired before the 1970 calendar year, and extends such supplemental payments to other teachers who retired before the 1970 calendar year and who attain age 62 before October 1, 1972. All other temporary benefits extended for an additional year (Chs. 326, 345).
	Support legislation that permits retired teachers who return to active public service to rejoin the State Teachers' Retirement System and earn retirement credit for such public service under certain circumstances	Achieved (Ch. 507).
	Support legislation to increase the maximum amount of its assets which the State Teachers'	Achieved (Ch. 910). Increases from 25 percent to 30 percent the maximum amount of its

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Retirement Board may invest in conventional mortgages	assests which the State Teachers' Retirement Board may invest in conventional mortgages.
Ohio	To increase the retirement benefit formula from 1.9 percent of final average salary to 2.0 percent	Achieved (HB 100).
	To improve benefits for teachers retiring before age 65 with less than 35 years of service	Achieved (HB 100). Lessens the sharp reduction in benefits for members with 25 to 34 years of service. Increases minimum benefit under formula from $82 to $86 per month. In addition, HB 100 eliminates requirement of three-year marriage to qualify for survivor benefits.
	To improve benefits of retired teachers	Achieved (HB 284). Increases benefits of teachers who retired before July 1, 1968, by $2 per month for each year of retirement to a maximum of 25 years.
Oklahoma	To fund the teachers retirement system amortization schedule (40-year schedule) as begun by the 1970 legislature	Goal unrealized. No additional revenues provided for amortization. $4.5 million from general revenues appropriated to the teachers' retirement system for 1972, the same amount as appropriated in 1971 (HB 1565).
Pennsylvania	A 20 percent increase for all retired annuitants and an increase in the supplement benefits to $3,200 (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 106 of 1971.
	Treat all retired annuitants like all other annuitants for supplemental benefits (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 106 of 1971.
	Change the Retirement Code to provide that the statutory interest assumption be raised from 4 percent to 5 percent for the purpose of annual actuarial evaluations of assets and liabilities of the retirement system; and that funding of accrued liabilities be made over a 30-year period rather than a 20-year period to help fund benefit liberalizations (1971 goal)	Achieved.
	An automatic permanent post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment increase of 3 percent in any one year based on the rise in the Consumer Price Index (1971-72 goal)	No action. Legislature in recess to September 11, 1972.
	Permit members of Public School Employes' Retirement System to retire after 25 years of service at any age at half-pay based on average of three highest years (1971-72 goal)	No action. Legislature in recess to September 11, 1972.
	Make every withdrawal annuitant who provides an affidavit that he did not accept full-time employment with another employer at the time he elected to receive his withdrawal allowance, eligible to receive the supplemental state annuities or the cost-of-living adjustments granted to disability and superannuation annuitants (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 106 of 1971.
	Liberalize investment options of the retirement board by permitting investments in preferred	Achieved by Acts 86 and 87 of 1972.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	and common stocks of certain corporations up to 10 percent of the market value of the fund (1971-72 sessions)	
	Change the Retirement Code to permit a member under Option 2 or 3 to elect a second beneficiary within one year of the death of the first named beneficiary (1972 goal)	Achieved.
	Eliminate restrictions on the purchase of credit for military service by school employees (1971-72 goal)	No action. Legislature in recess to September 11, 1972.
	Make half-time school employees contributing members of the Public School Employes' Retirement System (1971-72 goal)	No action. See above.
	Codification of the Public School Employes' Retirement System (1972 goal)	No action. See above.
Rhode Island	Allow teachers to retire after 30 years of service	. . .
	A $500 increase in the fixed pension of teachers who retired prior to April 30, 1948	Achieved (S 3466). Increases from $2,500 to to $3,000 the annual pension payable to teachers who retired prior to April 30, 1948.
South Carolina	A minimum retirement benefit of $150 per month for all teachers with 20 years or more of creditable service	Achieved.
	To increase benefits of all retired teachers	Achieved. A 25 percent increase in benefits provided for those retired teachers with retirement benefits of less than $400 per month and a 10 percent increase provided for all others regardless of amount of their benefits.
South Dakota	Removal of the South Dakota Teachers Retirement System from the State Investment Council Law	. . .
	Amend retirement law to permit retirement at age 55 with 10 years of credited service	Achieved (SB 86).
	Amend retirement law to increase prior service benefits from 2/10 of 1 percent to 3/10 of 1 percent	Achieved (SB 86).
Tennessee	Continue to improve the Tennessee Teachers' Retirement System to insure its comparability with retirement plan for other public employees in the state	Achieved (Pub. Acts. Ch. 814). Effective July 1, 1972, this consolidated retirement measure combines the present seven state-financed retirement systems into one system. As to teachers, includes the following provisions, among others: Class A members (with social security) and those who join the system after July 1, 1972: to contribute 3½ percent (formerly 3 percent) of social security covered compensation plus 5 percent of salary above such level. Benefit formula for this group changed to 1½ percent of average highest five years' salary to social security integration level and 1¾ percent of salary above this level, times years of credited service.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		Class B members (without social security): to continue to contribute 7 percent of salary. Benefit formula for this group raised to 1-7/8 percent (from 1¾ percent) of average highest five years times years of credited service.
		Balance of cost of financing improved benefits to be by increased state appropriations and assumed earnings on investments.
		Permits normal retirement at age 65 (as formerly) or at any age with 35 years of service with full benefits; permits member to retire at age 60 or after 30 years of service with a reduction in benefit of 4/10 of 1 percent for each month the member is under age 65.
		Permits member to choose a joint and survivor retirement option.
		Provides lump-sum death benefit equal to twice the member's accumulated contributions plus interest to beneficiary of member who does not have option in effect to provide monthly benefits.
		Requires an automatic cost-of-living increase in benefits of 1½ percent each year that the Consumer Price Index equals or exceeds 1½ percent; applies to present and future retirants.
		Establishes a 10-member board of trustees to govern the consolidated system which is to include three educators elected by the Representative Assembly of the Tennessee Education Association.
		Permits a member who re-enters teaching to re-establish lost service credit by repayment of withdrawn contributions plus interest at rate of 6 percent per year from date of withdrawal.
		Increases benefits of teachers already retired.
Utah	Amend the Utah Retirement System law to permit the employer to pay the full retirement contribution, including the member's share and to provide for employee vesting rights to extent of 50 percent of the full contribution	Achieved (HB 17). Changes provisions for 4.5 percent retirement contribution by employer and 4.5 percent by employee, to permit employer to pay the full 9 percent; gives member withdrawal rights on 50 percent of total contribution if member permanently terminates his covered employment before reaching retirement. Law became effective July 1, 1972; in effect, provides an economic benefit of 4.5 percent to all educators.
Virginia	Include the first $1,200 of salary in calculating retirement benefits; reduce member contribution rate from 5½ percent of salary over $1,200 to 5 percent of total salary	Achieved partially (HB 565). Eliminates deduction of the first $1,200 of salary from retirement formula, effective July 1, 1973. Member contribution rate is to be 5½ percent of total salary.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Determine final average salary on basis of highest three years instead of highest five years	. . .
	Provide proportionate increase for retired teachers in relation to elimination of $1,200 deduction	Achieved to extent that a 10 percent benefit increase was provided for all retirees, effective July 1, 1973 (HB 565).
	Change normal retirement requirement from age 65 to age 60 or after 30 years of service; allow early retirement at age 55 with actuarial reduction in benefits if member has less than 30 years of service	. . .
	Permit the purchase of at least 10 years of out-of-state service for years not covered by deferred annuity in other states	. . .
	Make part-time employees eligible for membership in state retirement system	. . .
	Amend prohibitory statute to allow school boards to pay premiums for compulsory group life insurance for teachers (a feature of state retirement plan)	. . .
	Provide that one-third of retirement board members be educators	. . .
	Allow members who are on leave for educational purposes to purchase up to two years credit in state retirement system	Achieved (HB 683). Increases the limit of credit a member on educational leave may purchase from one to two years.
	Reduce eligibility of member for disability retirement from 10 years of service to five years	. . .
	Establish survivor benefits for minors who are full-time students in case of members who die in active service	Matter referred to state retirement system for study.
	A $25,000 minimum group life insurance coverage	. . .
Washington	Funding of the Teachers' Retirement System on its statutory schedule	Achieved partially (Ch. 155, Ex. Sess. 1972). Restores $20 million of the $84 million necessary for funding.
	Permit retirement at age 55 with 25 years of service with no actuarial reduction.	Achieved (Ch. 147, Ex. Sess. 1972).
	A one-time cost-of-living adjustment for retirees	Achieved (Ch. 147, Ex. Sess. 1972). Provides a 5.9 percent cost-of-living adjustment for all retired teachers and an additional 5.4 percent adjustment for teachers who retired in 1969-70 (this latter to correct an oversight in prior law).
	Automatic annual post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment for retirees	. . .
	Authorization for group insurance premium deductions from pension payments at request of retiree	Achieved (Ch. 147, Ex. Sess. 1972).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	. . .	$50,000 authorized to Legislative Budget Committee to study merger of Public Employees Retirement System with Teachers Retirement System (Ch. 155, Ex. Sess. 1972).
	. . .	State and political subdivisions authorized to enter into agreements with life insurance companies, banks, or other authorized financial custodians to provide private pension funds for public employees. Such pensions or annuities would be in lieu of a portion of salary or wages and requires employees choosing plan to take a reduction in pay to cover entire cost of contribuiton to such plan (Ch. 19, Ex. Sess. 1972).
	. . .	School districts permitted to make contributions to private pension funds on behalf of their classified employees (Ch. 27, Ex. Sess. 1972).
West Virginia	To obtain retirement credit for periods of professional or medical leave	. . .
	To elminiate the $20 per year supplemental fee	. . .
Wisconsin	Improved retirement provisions	. . .

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION AFFECTING TEACHERS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	To require written city and county school-board personnel policies	. . .
Alaska	Protect teachers against loss of their jobs when their teaching stations are taken over by another school district as a result of merger or some other reorganization	Achieved (Ch. 53). Provides that when attendance area is transferred to or absorbed into a new or existing school district, the teachers for the attendance area also shall be transferred unless otherwise agreed to by the teacher(s) and the new district; accumulated or earned benefits, such as seniority, salary level, tenure, leave, and retirement, shall accompany the transferred teachers.
	To stop transfer of teachers within a district merely for disciplinary purposes	Achieved (Ch. 136). Requires the payment of moving expenses of a teacher who is involuntarily transferred or reassigned within the school district unless the one-way driving distance from his home is 20 miles or less, or unless otherwise agreed to by both the teacher and the school district.
	Legislation to make it clear that the commissioner of education can approve the use of the normal school day for inservice training of teachers	Achieved (Ch. 65). Allows the use of up to 10 days of the regular 180 days in session for inservice training of teachers, subject to the approval of the commissioner.
California	Exempt teacher from liability for pupils traveling to and from school	Achieved (Ch. 979). Exempts public-school officers and employees from responsibility and liability for conduct and safety of pupils while pupils are not on school property, unless the school district or specified person has undertaken to provide transportation to and from school or undertaken school activity off campus, or otherwise assumed responsibility or liability or has failed to exercise reasonable care under the circumstances.
	Legislation that would reduce assaults on teachers	. . .
Connecticut	Inclusion of teachers in unemployment compensation act (1971-1972 goal)	Achieved. Teachers covered under employment compensation act (S HB 7947, Sess. Laws 1971); act further amended in 1972.
	Teacher protection in assault cases	Achieved. Teacher liability (save harmless) law improved to broaden protection to include alleged violation of civil rights.
Delaware	Restore duty-free periods	. . .
Florida	. . .	*See* Miscellaneous General Legislation.
Georgia	Reduction of pupil-teacher ratios	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Idaho	Law prohibiting abuse of teachers	Achieved. Prohibition against abuse of teachers in presence of pupils put back into Code.
	Support of legislation to remove final prohibition against teachers serving on juries	Achieved. Exemption of teachers from jury duty removed from Education Code; exemption that appeared elsewhere in law was removed in 1971.
Illinois	To provide for privileged communication between school personnel and pupil	. . .
Indiana	A statute prohibiting discrimination against pregnant teachers	. . .
Kansas	. . .	School boards authorized to enter into supplemental contracts with employees for services not covered by principal or primary employment contract; extends to such services as coaching, supervising, directing, and assisting extracurricular activities, chaperoning, ticket taking, and lunch room supervision (HB 2097).
Kentucky	Purchase by state of group life insurance policies for all certificated personnel in the amount equal to the average annual salary of instructional personnel, less the $2,000 coverage provided under the teachers' retirement system	Group life insurance policy in amount of $3,000 provided for with state funding (HB 335).
	Legislation to require payroll deduction of membership dues and other deductions	Achieved (HB 264). Requires deduction of membership dues, tax-sheltered annuities, and insurance premiums by school boards at request of employees.
	Law to provide for jury duty service without loss of salary	Achieved (HB 9). Requires that teachers and state employees serving as jurors receive their full pay less juror fees.
	Legislation to allow adult school employees to smoke in a room designated by the superintendent or principal for that purpose	Achieved (SB 66).
	Legislation to permit any number of school districts, rather than not more than 10, to be designated experimental districts for the utilization of paraprofessionals and teacher aides	Achieved (HB 361).
	See Miscellaneous General Legislation.	
Maryland	Unemployment compensation coverage for teachers	. . .
	. . .	County school boards and Baltimore City school commissioners allowed to utilize volunteer teacher aides in the schools; comprehensive liability insurance for aides provided for (SB 570).
	. . .	Resolution amending the Hatch Political Activities Act of 1939 to permit state, county, and municipal employees to participate fully in the election processes of the state and local government (SJR 41).
	. . .	Provision that no person may be denied either certification or a teaching job solely because of blindness (HB 996).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	. . .	*See* Local School Administration and Higher Education.
Michigan	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils, State School Administration, and Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.	
New Mexico	Elimination of 50 percent maximum on local school-board contribution to group insurance	. . .
New York	Require school districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services to provide unemployment insurance coverage for teachers	. . .
	Support of legislation embodied in Chapter 594	Achieved (Ch. 594). Includes guidance counselors, psychologists, drug counselors, and school nurses in provisions regarding immunity from any civil liability where they have reasonable cause to suspect that a student under age 21 is using drugs and report this information to school officials or parents.
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils.	
		See Local School Administration.
Ohio	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils.	
Pennsylvania	Professional status for school librarians by including them in definition of professional employee under School Code (1971 session)	Achieved by Act of 144 of 1971.
	Oppose legislation that would deny any school-board member the right to be employed in another school district	Achieved. No harmful bills passed.
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils.	
Rhode Island	. . .	Assault on a certified public-school teacher who is in the act of teaching made a felony (H 5261).
South Dakota	Defeat of proposed bills that would have restricted the right to call convention days of SDEA days of legal discontinuance	Achieved. Bills did not get out of committee.
	. . .	Authority provided for establishing a health insurance program for employees of the state and for affiliated political subdivisions (SB 3).
Tennessee	Lower pupil-teacher ratio	Achieved (Public Acts, Ch. 867). Appropriates an additional $1,000,000 to reduce pupil-teacher ratio in grades 1-6.
Virginia	. . .	Joint resolution expressing the sense of the legislature as to the contribution of teachers to the educational process. Resolution encourages each school board "to devise a means of seeking and receiving the benefit of the practical experience of its teachers with respect to the educational programs of such boards, with the view toward broadening the impact of such programs" to improve the educational process so as to attain high-quality standards required in the state constitution (SJR 72).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Washington	Statutory authorization to school districts for payroll deduction (dues check-off) from wages of certificated employees	Achieved (Ch. 39, Ex. Sess. 1972).
	. . .	School districts authorized to pay for defense of any director, officer, employee, or agent in cases arising out of performance or failure of performance of duties for the district except that no payment shall be made if court finds that the person was not acting in good faith or within the scope of his official duties. School districts authorized to purchase save harmless insurance for their directors, officers, employees, or agents (Ch 142, Ex. Sess. 1972).
West Virginia	To obtain state-financed group hospitalization insurance program for personnel in the public schools and in the public higher education institutions	Achieved (CSSB 5, Ex. Sess. 1972). Provides group hospitalization, major medical, and life insurance for employees of county boards of education and the West Virginia Board of Regents with state paying 70 percent of cost and employee paying 30 percent.
	To provide duty-free lunch period and a planning period for each teacher in the elementary and secondary schools	. . .
	To provide a full-time principal in each school with six or more teachers	. . .
	To provide witness immunity/privileged communications for school counselors and social workers	. . .
	See Leaves of Absence.	

TEXTBOOKS, INSTRUCTION, AND CURRICULUM

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	Allocation of at least $6 per student for textbooks (1971 goal)	Appropriations for textbooks increased. $4.5 million in state funds provided for the 1971-73 biennium.
	. . .	Drug Abuse Education Act of 1971 (Act 1934, Reg. Sess. 1971) which provides for instructional program on drug abuse as part of the curriculum in every elementary, and junior and senior high school in the state. Provisions of act, among others, call for implementation of inservice education programs for teachers, administrators, and other personnel.
Alaska	To provide state support to the public school districts in the development of a bilingual program in education	Provision that a state-operated school with at least 15 children whose primary language is other than English shall have at least one teacher who is fluent in the native language of the area where the school is located. Written or other educational materials, where language is a factor, shall be presented in the native language.
		$200,000 appropriated to the state-operated school system for bilingual education (Ch. 173).
Arizona	Law calling for 12-month school trial runs	Achieved. *See* State School Administration.
	Adult education program	Achieved. *See* State School Administration.
California	To fund a state-wide drug education program (AB 1428)	Measure to be considered when legislature reconvenes on November 8, 1972.
	Support of state department of education legislation on early childhood education (SB 1302)	Measure will be acted upon when legislature reconvenes on November 8, 1972.
Connecticut	Enactment of comprehensive drug education program (1971 goal)	Achieved (S HB 6685, Sess. Laws 1971). Provides funds for teacher training in area of controlled drugs through workshops, institutes, etc. Calls for establishment of curriculum in drug education for grades K-12.
Delaware	Repeal of drug abuse education law since general provisions in Delaware Code relating to establishment and supervision of curricular offerings are adequate to provide comprehensive yet flexible program in drug abuse education	Achieved (HB 600, Second Sess. 1971).
Florida	. . .	Resolution directing all state agencies including state department of education to develop methods to foster and emphasize consumer education (SCR 317).
	. . .	Resolution urging district school boards to implement modern language study in elementary grades with priority as to Spanish (SCR 425).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	. . .	*See* State School Administration.
Georgia	Increased funds for vocational education	Achieved partially. Funds were appropriated for 10 additional comprehensive vocational high schools.
	A state-wide kindergarten program	Achieved partially. Funds for a limited early childhood education program (kindergarten) were appropriated. This could be a first step toward state-wide kindergartens.
Hawaii	Encourage the state government to expand its consumer education programs in cooperation with the public schools and the University of Hawaii	Senate Resolution 13 on consumer education was referred to the Office of Information and Youth Affairs to consider feasibility of establishing a study on consumer education.
	Propose new support for training at the University of Hawaii both in public administration and in public education in understanding of Hawaii's political processes	House Resolution 378 on new support for training at the University of Hawaii requests the Social Security Commission, staff of the State Department of Education, and staff of the University to develop a system and a viable plan for secondary and college level education.
	Propose support for joint public-private ventures in related special programs, such as, but not restricted to, youth symphony, speech festivals, and fine arts	. . .
Idaho	Full state funding of driver education programs which have been funded at about a 60 percent level	Achieved. Total state funding of driver education programs provided through an increase of $1 in driver's license fees and an increase in students' costs.
Indiana	To secure a free textbook program for all students by making program mandatory rather than permissive	Local school boards required rather than permitted to provide a textbook rental program for all pupils in grades 1-12 (HB 1032).
Iowa	To expand educational television network so that programs may be received in all parts of the state	Achieved (HF 1247). Authorizes expenditures of $2.4 million over the next three years for facilities to make ETV system state-wide.
Kansas	State support for educational television	. . .
	. . .	An amendment deleting requirement that instruction in the elementary schools shall be given in English language and permitting school districts to provide bilingual elementary education upon approval of program by the state board of education (SB 612).
Kentucky	*See* School Finance.	
Massachusetts	Provide bilingual education to meet the needs of non-English-speaking school-age children (1971 goal)	Achieved. Bilingual education provided for (1971 session).
Michigan	Legislation providing an allocation of funds to provide for the exchange of teachers, students, and parents among school districts in order to enrich educational quality through diverse experiences	. . .
	Legislation for the funding of curriculum resources for teacher education colleges and local school districts, enabling media centers to	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	assemble and disseminate materials encouraging curriculum adoptions and inservice activities about the contributions of minorities and about human relations	
	Increased appropriations for bilingual education	. . .
	Amend the social studies textbook act of 1966 to provide for inclusion in all instructional material, ethnic minorities, women, religious groups, etc.	. . .
	See State School Administration.	
Missouri	. . .	A law providing that each public school board shall purchase and lend free all textbooks for all children who reside in the district and attend an elementary or secondary school (including parochial school) in the state. No board shall be required to purchase textbooks to lend from sources other than the free textbook fund; if such fund is insufficient to provide for all students, priority shall be given to elementary pupils (SCS SB 638).
	. . .	A law permitting the establishment of special school districts to provide vocational training in any county or in a special district of two or more counties combined (HB 1096).
Nebraska	. . .	Provision for the lending of public-school textbooks to pupils in nonpublic schools extended through 1975 (LB 1219). *Note:* The constitutionality of the law, first enacted in 1971, is being tested in court.
	. . .	Per-pupil allotment for driver education increased from $30 to $40 per pupil (LB 1296). $243,371 appropriated for the purpose (LB 1296A).
New Jersey	Oppose passage of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1971 legislative goal)	Goal unrealized. Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Ch. 336, PL 1971) was approved December 7, 1971. Provides the following: Reimbursement to parents for textbooks, materials, and supplies up to $10 per year for students in grades K-8 and up to $20 per year for students in grades 9-12. Instructional materials, equipment, and auxiliary services shall be provided by state department of education to nonpublic schools.
	Oppose state-wide testing program in reading and mathematics	Bill passed assembly and is pending in senate; legislature still in session.
New Mexico	Allow school districts to use 20 percent of their allocated textbook funds to purchase books not on list approved by state board of education	Goal unrealized. Measure was vetoed by the governor on technical grounds.
New York	To prohibit school districts from contracting out any instructional program, and specifically,	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	to repeal Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1970, which permits school districts to contract with a commercial driving school to provide behind-the-wheel instruction	
		See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils.
Ohio	To improve financing of vocational programs on a multi-school district and county basis	Achieved.
Oklahoma	Provides for an effective drug education program in each school system in the state	Achieved (SB 595). Provides for the development of a comprehensive drug abuse education program for all children and youth (K-12) with rules and regulations for administration of the act to be determined in the state board of education.
Pennsylvania	Association had no goal on drug abuse legislation, but its Resolution 71-41 recognized the drug problem and urged local associations, local school boards, and the state department of education to support inservice training programs and urged local associations to promote establishment of education programs on drug abuse to be taught by teachers qualified in this area	Act 63 of 1972 established the Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control Act. This comprehensive legislation includes among its provisions, education on this subject at the elementary and secondary school level and the development of a model curriculum about drug and alcohol abuse and dependence.
	Subsidy grants to school districts who experiment with year-round school	Measure pending; legislature in recess to September 11, 1972.
South Carolina	Expand state-wide kindergarten education program	Achieved partially.
Tennessee	Increase minimum investment for instructional supplies from $2 to $3 per pupil	. . .
	Increase the required amount of state funds per pupil for textbooks from $5.50 to $7	. . .
	Increase state funding of kindergarten program	Achieved (Public Acts, Ch. 867). Provides an additional $1,713,900 in state funds for kindergarten program.
	Expand vocational education in grades 7-12 to include occupational training	An additional $350,000 for vocational education in public secondary schools over original proposal was provided (Public Acts, Ch. 693).
Virginia	Establishment of a system of free textbooks for all pupils in grades K through 12 by the state board of education	Funds were not appropriated for state-wide rental or free textbooks. However, provision was made that during the 1972-74 biennium, up to $2 per pupil enrolled in a school division shall be made available from unexpended General Fund balances as of June 30, 1972, for this purpose; full $2 is expected to be available.
	See School Finance.	The "Standards of Quality" law adopted by legislature in mandatory implementation of the quality-education provision in the newly adopted state constitution requires each school division to provide special education and vocational programs during the 1972-74 biennium, and to draft plans for kindergarten and adult education programs. Among objectives listed in law are measurable improvements in pupil performance that must be made in each school division (HB 845).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.
Washington	. . .	Removal of statutory restriction of a minimum kindergarten enrollment for third-class districts before a kindergarten program can be offered. All school districts allowed to conduct a full-year kindergarten program on the basis of 90 full days instead of 180 half days (Ch. 105, Ex. Sess. 1972).
West Virginia	. . .	West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority to lease programs (SB 82).
	. . .	Law on textbook adoption for public elementary schools amended by setting up adoption schedule which provides for the adoption of five categories of elementary textbooks with each category being adopted every five years. Teachers and other educational specialists are to make final recommendations to the state board of education (SB 201).
	. . .	Standards and rules and regulations relating to driver education courses revised. Every county now required to offer such courses, to be made available to every eligible junior and senior high-school student by 1973-74 (HB 753).
Wisconsin	Defeat legislative proposal requiring certain courses to be taught	Achieved. Proposal was defeated.

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
California	Defeat all legislation which would limit or restrict pupil busing	Achieved. State education association succeeded in stopping all adverse pupil busing legislation.
Florida	. . .	School board prohibited from transporting a student by bus to school other than the school nearest his home upon certification by physician that busing would result in illness; includes provision permitting transportation and giving school board authority to assign student to nearest appropriate school (HB 2759).
	. . .	Joint House-Senate Committee established to study the practicality of combining county school bus and public mass transportation systems for student transportation (HB 2789).
Hawaii	Encourage and support efforts to establish a mass transit system for Oahu	Operating budget providing funds for the development of a policy relating to modes of transportation contains language that supports study of mass transit feasibility for Oahu (HB 1636).
Idaho	Oppose a constitutional amendment to permit use of public funds to transport private or parochial students	Goal unrealized. Constitutional amendment was passed by the legislature and will be presented for referendum in November 1972 election (HJR 35).
Illinois	*See* School Finance.	
Indiana	*See* School Finance.	
Kansas	*See* School Finance.	
Maryland	. . .	County Commissioners of St. Mary's County allowed to enter into agreements with Charles and Calvert counties for the transportation of children attending private and parochial schools provided those counties enact reciprocal agreements (HB 693).
	. . .	Amendment to laws concerning the operation of public-school buses for children attending schools not receiving state aid (HB 971).
New Jersey	*See* School Finance.	
New York	Defeat anti-busing bill (A-11591); proposal would prohibit until September 1, 1973, the commissioner of education or local school boards from expending public funds or assigning pupils to schools to achieve racial balance, except that pupils could be assigned in a manner authorized by their parents under a voluntary enrollment plan of the school district	Achieved. State education association successfully obtained veto of anti-busing bill (A-11591).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	. . .	School districts authorized to permit any adult willing to serve without compensation to act as an attendant on a school bus transporting handicapped children (Ch. 179).
	. . .	Provision that prohibits operation of a school bus for more than 10 miles with any standing passenger, if seats are not available for all passengers (Ch. 755).
Ohio	To secure transportation assistance for all school districts for operation and purchase of buses and to increase rate of support per child per mile	Achieved.
Pennsylvania	Provide bus transportation to pupils who have to walk to school on hazardous roads (1971-72 sessions)	No enactment at time of legislative recess; legislature to reconvene on September 11, 1972.
Tennessee	. . .	Provision that no child required to attend public or private day school, shall be required to attend any specific school that is farther in distance from his residence than a nearer school having equivalent grade levels and curriculum (Public Acts, Ch. 842).
	. . .	Provision for state-wide referendum on question of busing public-school students for the purpose of achieving racial balance in school enrollments (Public Acts, Ch. 507).
	. . .	Transportation funding section amended by adding provision that if a local school board adopts any transportation plan or directive for the purpose of achieving racial balance, the governor may order state transportation funds withheld (Public Acts, Ch. 567).
Utah	*See* School Finance.	
West Virginia	. . .	County boards of education permitted to transport school children across county lines (SB 118).

EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	Funding of education of exceptional children programs	. . .
Arizona	$600,000 for new learning disability special education category	Achieved (SB 1078).
	. . .	Education program for crippled children's hospital (SB 1199).
California	Reduce class size in the educable mentally retarded program	. . .
	Shorten class day for the educable mentally retarded with special emphasis on intermediate grades (SB 158)	Measure to be acted upon when the legislature reconvenes on November 8, 1972.
Colorado	Substantial revision of the Handicapped Childrens Education Act of 1965, to provide a broader coverage of the various special education programs together with $18.5 million for full funding	Goal unrealized in that measure as introduced did not pass. Enactment amending the 1965 Act includes the following: mandates a $200,000 study and census of children with learning disabilities in the state; provides pilot money for school programs for handicapped children beyond the normal school year; contains provisions that prevent school districts from receiving more than 100 percent reimbursement for special programs from a combination of state, federal, and local resources and require school districts to spend an amount equal to the proceeds of the general fund mill levy per student for each handicapped child before applying for reimbursement. $11.70 million provided for full funding of revised act, an increase of $5.95 million and the biggest gain ever made in this program (HB 1060).
Florida	. . .	Division of elementary and secondary education of the state department of education authorized to establish coordinating unit and instructional materials center for materials and resources for visually handicapped students; $112,000 appropriated for this purpose (SB 692).
		See School Finance.
Idaho	To provide educational programs for all exceptional and/or handicapped pupils	Achieved (HB 754). Requires education and training programs for exceptional children in all districts; programs may be provided in neighboring school district or other acceptable location or agency.
Kansas	. . .	To comply with statutory requirements that all school districts provide special education classes or programs for developmentally disabled children, school districts are authorized to contract

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		with private nonprofit corporations for such special education (SB 600).
Kentucky	*See* School Finance.	
Maryland	. . .	Provision including those children with certain varying degrees of hearing loss within the definition of handicapped children (SB 853).
Missouri	. . .	A law permitting the establishment of special school districts for education of mentally and physically handicapped children (HB 1096).
Nebraska	. . .	Law defining orthopedically handicapped children and providing for payment of transportation of orthopedically, visually, and acoustically handicapped pupils to school (LB 690); $403,088 appropriated for this purpose (LB 690A).
	. . .	Law defining and providing state aid for children with specific learning disabilities (LB 741); $95,000 appropriated to state department of education to carry out provisions (LB 741A).
	. . .	Provision for payment of costs of educational programs for handicapped children revised (LB 1000).
New York		*See* Pupil Transportation.
Ohio	To improve financing of special education programs on a multi-school district and county basis	Achieved.
Oklahoma		*See* School Finance.
	. . .	Special education program for partially sighted children authorized (HB 1070).
South Carolina	Handicapped education program	Achieved.
Virginia	. . .	*See* Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum and School Finance.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUPILS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
California	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	
Florida	. . .	School districts required to establish food and nutrition programs to serve all students as determined by the state board of education (SB 536).
Hawaii	Legislation to reduce compulsory attendance age from 18 to 16	. . .
Indiana	. . .	Provision that a sickle cell anemia test shall be administered to each pupil by request of examining physician when he determines such test is necessary; religious exemption written into law. State board of health and state department of health directed to implement program of testing (SB 89).
Maryland	. . .	Law authorizing the use of corporal punishment by rules and regulations of boards of education in Carroll and Frederick counties (SB 112).
	. . .	Law authorizing the use of corporal punishment by principals and vice-principals in Calvert County (HB 657).
Michigan	Initiate and support legislation to require students and teachers to wear industrial quality protective eyewear while engaged in any phase of activity that may be a risk or hazard to the eye	Achieved (Act 54).
	See State School Administration.	
Missouri	. . .	*See* Higher Education.
	. . .	School boards authorized to expend funds for the purchase of insurance for pupils in certain programs of instruction and extracurricular activities that are deemed to be hazardous if the pupils are financially unable to pay the cost of the insurance (HB 1066).
	. . .	School children required to be immunized against rubella and rubeola (HB 1255).
Nebraska		*See* Higher Education.
New Mexico	To raise age of entry to school from age six by January 1 to age six by September 1	Achieved (Ch. 17). Raises entry age to age six by September 1 and provides a one-year exception for pupils in public-school kindergartens this year.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
New York	Require all school districts to provide school health services as outlined by the commissioner of education and provide that only certified school nurse-teachers be employed to implement such programs	. . .
	Empower a faculty to close a school when the threat of severe violence exists and local school authorities are not responsive to that condition	. . .
	. . .	Provisions that prohibit sex discrimination with regard to admission to any course of instruction in public high schools and bar disqualification from school athletic teams because of sex, except pursuant to regulations promulgated by the commissioner of education (Ch. 275).
	. . .	Repeal of requirement that every child in the state be immunized against smallpox before admission to school (Ch. 145).
	. . .	Provision that requires test for sickle cell anemia of all pupils between the ages of four and nine in any city school district contained within a city; in all other school districts, such test is at the discretion of the medical examiner (Ch. 993).
		See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers, and Pupil Transportation.
Ohio	To permit school districts to use up to two days per year for teacher-parent conferences in lieu of classroom instruction	Achieved.
Pennsylvania	To establish confidentiality of student communications (1971-72 sessions)	Proposal on confidentiality of student communications (SB 290) passed the senate and awaits final house action; legislature in recess to September 11, 1972.
South Carolina	Oppose mandatory fingerprinting law for all students in public schools	Intent achieved in that a voluntary program and not a mandatory program was enacted.
Washington	To defeat any attempt to authorize a "voucher plan" in the state	Achieved. A bill authorizing a voucher plan in state was killed, thus preventing an experimental Office of Economic Opportunity voucher project in Seattle.
	. . .	$200,000 authorized for elementary and secondary scholarships to public or private schools for needy children (Ch. 155, Ex. Sess. 1972).
	. . .	Law providing that school districts shall permit private- and parochial-school students to enroll part-time in public schools and provide such students with public-school ancillary services. Superintendent of public instruction required to recognize cost of providing ancillary services for part-time enrollments and include the costs in pupil weighting schedule of apportionment formula. Reimbursement to school districts of costs of part-time enrollments and related ancillary services provided for (Ch. 14, Ex. Sess. 1972).

ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
. . .	Law authorizing certain professionals treating abused children and their parents access to confidential files as long as confidentiality is maintained. Rules and regulations of Social and Health Services to define professionals (Ch. 142, Ex. Sess. 1972).
. . .	A provision that rules adopted pursuant to the state's students' rights act shall be interpreted to insure that the optimum learning atmosphere of the classroom be maintained (Ch. 142, Ex. Sess. 1972).

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Increased state funding for school construction	Achieved (Ch. 195). Provides for issuance of $16 million in general obligation bonds to pay for construction and equipment of state-operated schools, subject to voter approval in the November 1972 general election.
California	Support passage of legislation to remove buildings unsafe in earthquakes	Resolution to amend state constitution to permit simple majority vote instead of two-thirds vote of electorate to incur indebtedness by school districts for purpose of repairing, reconstructing, or replacing public school buildings that are structurally unsafe for school use; constitutional amendment No. 72 to be on November 7, 1972, ballot (Res. Ch. 62).
Florida		*See* School Finance.
Georgia	$2.5 million in state funds for capital outlay for public elementary and secondary schools	Achieved (Appropriations bill). $2.5 million for elementary and secondary schools and $2.5 million for capital outlay for higher education facilities will capitalize approximately $30 million in new facilities for both public schools and higher education.
Hawaii	Encourage state and local governments to maximize their programs to reduce excessive commercial noise throughout the state, especially in the metropolitan areas	. . .
	Encourage better utilization of school facilities at night and during summer vacation for the public (adult education, summer fun, etc.).	. . .
Idaho	Eminent domain rights for school districts	Achieved (SB 1308).
	Allow school districts the right of self-insurance for fire and extended coverage	. . .
Kansas	Allow closing of attendance centers without vote of patrons	Achieved (SB 761). Allows school boards to close attendance centers within the school district without vote of patrons when a school building has been constructed which adequately serves the educational needs heretofore served by the closed attendance centers.
Kentucky	*See* School Finance.	
Maine	*See* School Finance.	
Maryland	. . .	Provision authorizing the creation of a $300 million state debt to be known as the "State Public School Construction and Capital Improvement Loan of 1972" (HB 628).
Ohio	To secure a state appropriation for emergency building assistance in poor school districts	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Pennsylvania	. . .	Provision requiring substrata evaluation of land before construction of school buildings (Act 17 of 1972).
	. . .	Provision requiring school buildings to be equipped with emergency escape windows (Act 43 of 1972).
	. . .	Law authorizing the purchase, remodeling, or lease of buildings and reimbursements (Act 89 of 1972).
West Virginia	*See* School Finance.	

SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Local control of schools throughout the state by creation of regional school districts with similar authority as present independent districts	. . .
Arizona	Study of school district boundary reorganization	Achieved (SB 1160). Provides $35,000 for school district boundary study by state department of education.
Idaho	Reorganization of school districts in Idaho	Goal unrealized. Reorganization bill received full debate in the House but was defeated 32-37. Marks the first time that reorganization legislation has gotten out of committee.
Illinois	Program to evaluate entire state from standpoint of district organization with provisions for mandated reorganization if local efforts fail	. . .
Iowa	To reduce the number of administrative units but to retain present attendance centers	. . .
	Block passage of proposal (HF 291) that would abolish county school systems and place their functions in hands of area school system--the post-high-school vocational-technical and community college system	HF 291 successfully blocked.
Michigan	Reorganization of all K-12 and intermediate districts	Bill pending; consideration deferred until after legislative recess.
New Jersey	Consolidation of regional high school districts with constituent elementary districts	. . .
Ohio	To establish education resource centers to organize administration and special programs on a multidistrict basis	. . .
Utah	. . .	Proposition amending the state constitution to eliminate the mandatory requirement that cities of the first and second class have their own school district to be voted upon by the general electorate in November 1972.
Washington	. . .	Provision requiring non-high school districts to more adequately pay for the high-school education of their residents (Ch. 124, Ex. Sess. 1972).
West Virginia	A constitutional amendment to permit establishment of area school districts so that counties can pool funds and resources for better educational programs	. . .
	. . .	Multicounty regional educational service agencies established (SB 183).

LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arizona	. . .	School program evaluations required (SB 1294).
	. . .	Individual immunity provided for school-board members (SB 1265).
	. . .	School districts authorized to hire private attorneys (SB 1314).
	. . .	Provision for school-board elections to be held only at general elections; members to serve four-year terms (HB 2040).
Florida	. . .	Elected school officials, including superintendents and school-board members, included in Workmen's Compensation coverage effective November 10, 1972 (HB 3266).
	. . .	All public bodies, including school boards, authorized to provide group insurance for officers, in addition to employees (SB 1037).
		See State School Administration and Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils.
Idaho	To avoid passage of any legislation on accountability	Achieved. No bills on accountability were introduced during the 1972 session.
Kentucky	*See* School Finance and Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	
Maryland	Support passage of accountability law	Achieved (SB 166). Provides that local school boards in conjunction with state board of education are to develop a program of educational objectives and that each school, after assessing its needs, shall establish its own objectives in keeping with those of the state board; also provides that the programs are to be constantly re-evaluated and a yearly report on progress submitted to the governor and the legislature.
	. . .	County school boards and Baltimore City school commissioners required to purchase comprehensive liability insurance; state board of education authorized to set standards and guidelines for policies, including a minimum liability coverage, which is to be not less than $100,000 per occurrence; school boards allowed to raise defense of sovereign immunity to any amount in excess of policy limit (HB 374).
Michigan	*See* School Finance.	
Nebraska	. . .	Governing bodies of school districts and educational service units permitted to provide insurance coverage for their members (LB 1177).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
New Jersey	Recall of elected school-board members	. . .
New York	. . .	All school districts required to adopt rules and regulations for the maintenance of public order on school property and to provide a program for enforcement, including penalties for violation of such rules and regulations; penalties as to teachers or students shall be suspension, expulsion, or other disciplinary actions (Ch. 740).
		See Miscellaneous General Legislation.
Pennsylvania	Support legislation that would require an appointed school-board member to stand election at the next regular election (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 181 of 1971.
	Support legislation providing for the nonpartisan election of school directors (1971-72 sessions)	Achieved by Act 171 of 1972.
	. . .	Law permitting school directors to adopt regulations for cars on school property (Act 110 of 1972).
Tennessee	. . .	School boards of all county, city, and special school districts required to cause an annual audit to be made of all schools under their jurisdiction, subject to supervision of the Comptroller of the Treasury (Public Act, Ch. 601).
Utah		*See* Miscellaneous General Legislation.
Virginia	. . .	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers and State School Administration.
Washington		*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.
West Virginia	A constitutional amendment to remove restrictive requirements of residency for hiring county superintendents	. . .
	See School District Reorganization.	
	. . .	Ceiling on travel expenses of county superintendents lifted (HB 878).
	. . .	Uniform instructional term set for all counties; opening day cannot begin before first Tuesday after Labor Day and term must end no later than June 8 (HB 540).

STATE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	To allow the state board of education to set the salary of the state superintendent of education within the range of $23,500-$35,000	. . .
Alaska	To increase the number of members of the board of education of the state-operated schools from seven to nine, to provide better representation of the people throughout the state	Achieved (Ch. 197).
Arizona	Law calling for 12-month school trial runs	Achieved (HB 2019). Enables state board of education to proceed with 12-month school supervision; appropriates $110,000 for this purpose.
	Adult education program	Achieved (SB 1060). Provides $200,000 to state board of education for adult education administration.
	A standard school cost accounting system study	Achieved. State board of education to proceed with study for a standard school cost accounting system.
	See School District Reorganization.	
		See Local School Administration.
Florida	. . .	Florida public school laws revised to remove inconsistencies and conflicts, to provide greater flexibility to local school boards and to simplify distribution of funds to districts (SB 960).
	. . .	Law that provides for office of early childhood development in governor's office to develop, establish, and coordinate plans for early childhood education conducted by all state agencies with department of education to administer program and make grants to school districts and higher education institutions, with programs to encompass all aspects of early child development (CSSB 2987).
Idaho	Statutory recognition and definition of the powers of the state department of education	Achieved (HB 442). Establishes the State Department of Education as a legal entity in the Idaho Code.
Illinois	To establish a state board of education, or an interim board to facilitate transition called for by the new constitution	. . .
Iowa	To gain higher appropriations for administration of State Department of Public Instruction to enable it to hire and retain qualified personnel	Average annual appropriation was raised from $1,118,840 to $1,216,320.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Kansas	A constitutional amendment to change the state board of education from an elective to an appointive board	. . .
Kentucky	Appointment instead of election of the state superintendent of public instruction	A proposed constitutional amendment to require the election of a seven-member state board of education that would appoint the state superintendent of public instruction to be submitted for voter approval (SB 18).
Maryland		*See* Local School Administration.
Michigan	Initiate and support legislation providing for an office of ombudsman in state department of education to serve as a grievance mechanism for students, teachers, and parents, particularly in local school districts	Bill introduced but legislation was not enacted up to the time legislature recessed. (*Note:* Department of Education has designated staff to function in this area.)
	Amend constitution to provide for appointment of state board of education by governor	Consideration of proposal deferred by legislature until after legislative recess.
	Establish an Indian education office within the state department of education	. . .
New Mexico	Redistricting of state board of education to provide representation on one-man, one-vote basis	Achieved (Ch. 24).
Tennessee	Provide for study by Legislative Council of the advisability of coordinating the various educational funds into a single board to govern the state's total educational program	Achieved (HJR 205). Directs the Legislative Council to study the governance structure of the entire educational program in Tennessee.
Virginia	. . .	The "Standards of Quality" law adopted in implementation of education provision in new state constitution requires that by September 1, 1974, plans be drawn to accredit every elementary and secondary school currently in existence in the state (HB 845).

HIGHER EDUCATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	. . .	Unemployment compensation benefits improved (Act 88, Reg. Sess. 1971).
Alaska	Opposition to state funding of private education	Goal unrealized. State tuition grants extended to students in Alaska Methodist University and Sheldon Jackson, both of which are private institutions (Ch. 156).
Arizona	A fringe benefit insurance program of $15 per month for all higher education faculties	Achieved.
	. . .	Twelve-month optional basis for faculty salaries provided (HB 2101).
	. . .	Provisions relating to university tuition residency requirements (SB 1316).
California	Community college tenure revision	. . .
	Secure higher education salary increases	Achieved (Ch. 1024). Appropriates $2,530,000 for increases in compensation, including staff benefits for nonacademic and noninstructional-related employees of the University of California and the California State University and Colleges.
Colorado	Creation of a four-year degree granting institution at Grand Junction to be called Mesa College	Achieved (SB 16). Authorizes creation of Mesa College and appropriates $50,000 to begin planning.
Connecticut	Removal of recent tuition increases	. . .
	Negotiation law for state-employed college teachers	. . .
Florida	Full funding of existing educational programs at all levels	Achieved. General Appropriations Act provides about $113 million increase over current funding for all education; includes $62 million increase for K-12, $17.1 million increase for community colleges, intended primarily for a 5-percent salary increase and an increase in capital outlay and debt service trust funds; and $33.8 million increase for universities, intended primarily for salary improvements.
	. . .	Capital outlay bonds authorized in amount of $15.2 million to community colleges, $5.4 million for vocational-technical centers, and $21.9 million for state universities (HB 4232).
	. . .	Board of Regents and Division of Community Colleges directed to study use of instructional television for credit at state supported community colleges and universities with cooperation of private institutions and to report to legislature prior to 1973 session (SB 1209).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Georgia	An 11-percent salary increase for university system personnel	Achieved partially (Appropriations bill). A 7 percent salary raise provided.
	Capital outlay funds	Achieved (Appropriations bill). $2.5 million for higher education facilities and $2.5 million for capital outlay for public elementary and secondary schools will capitalize approximately $30 million in new facilities for both the public schools and higher education.
Hawaii	Support the establishment of a law school at the University of Hawaii	Achieved. Appropriations for the establishment of a law school at the University of Hawaii were included in the supplementary appropriation budget.
Indiana	System of community colleges	No large-scale program established as yet. However, some state university regional campuses are going independent.
Kansas	Include teachers in state institutions of higher education under the public-school negotiation law	The Kansas public employer-employee relations act amended to include under its coverage employees of the state and state agencies, thus extending "meet and confer" rights to higher education employees (SB 509).
	Restore funds for professional salaries cut by the 1971 legislature	Achieved.
	. . .	Tuition grants up to a maximum of $1,000 for two semesters provided to qualified students in accredited independent (private) institutions of higher education (SB 144).
Maryland	. . .	Institutions of higher education no longer required to be members of or in recognized candidacy with the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in order to qualify for state aid (HB 17).
	. . .	Establishment of scale based on the number of full-time equivalent students which sets the maximum amount of state participation in the funding of community colleges (SB 475).
	. . .	Law prohibiting the sale, or offer of sale, or offer of preparation of any term paper, dissertation, thesis, or other written assignment for submission to educational institutions of state; violation subject to fine of $1,000, misdemeanor charge, and/or six months imprisonment (SB 870).
	. . .	Recipients of state scholarships permitted to meet teaching requirements by teaching in public or private colleges or universities in the state (SB 273).
	. . .	Tuition waiver for students enrolled in teacher education programs abolished after July 1, 1972; students enrolled in such a program permitted to complete their undergraduate training with the benefit of tuition waiver (SB 872).
Michigan	Oppose inclusion in higher education appropriations of credit-hour requirements and other language interfering with local bargaining rights	Achieved. Faculty work-load restrictions were removed from 1972 higher education appropriations bills (SB 1141, 1142).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Missouri	To assist in the development and financing of junior colleges and higher education institutions	Achieved as follows: Appropriations for all higher education in the state were increased. SB 384 – Permits the next General Assembly to increase state appropriation above $320 per 24 credit hours to a maximum of $400. HB 1169 – Changes junior college election law to comply with the one man-one vote principle.
	. . .	A program of financial assistance established for needy students in public and private institutions of higher education in Missouri, to be administered by the State Commission of Higher Education. Grants up to $900 per student may be made. Measure limits total aid appropriation during the first year to $3.5 million. No appropriation has been made by the general assembly (SB 613).
Nebraska	. . .	Tuition grants, not to exceed $500 per year, provided for students enrolled in nonpublic colleges (LB 1171E); $552,600 appropriated to implement this program (LB 1171A).
	. . .	Uniform retirement, insurance, and other fringe benefits provided for University of Nebraska employees (LB 1176E).
	. . .	Governing bodies of community colleges permitted to provide insurance coverage for their members (LB 1177).
New Jersey	Oppose legislation to lengthen probationary period for faculty member prior to acquisition of tenure from three years to five or seven years	Achieved. No legislation enacted to time of reporting.
	Oppose financial grants to private colleges	Goal unrealized. Independent Colleges and Universities Utilization Act enacted (Ch. 67, P.L. 1972). Act provides grants to private colleges and universities for enrolled undergraduate students who are New Jersey residents; authorizes Board of Higher Education to contract with eligible institutions for provision of specalized graduate and professional programs and to provide eligible institutions with computer, library, and other services which are available to public higher education institutions by or through the board; prohibits use of funds for any sectarian purpose.
New York	Block passage of a bill that would set minimum number of classroom contact hours per week for community colleges and other publicly supported institutions of higher education	Achieved. State education association succeeded in blocking proposal.
	. . .	Provision that prohibits sale or offer of sale to any person enrolled in an educational institution in the state of any assistance (except tutoring programs) in preparation, research, or other written assignment intended for submission in fulfillment of course requirements (Ch. 963).

	ASSOCATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Ohio	To secure increased funding for public higher education	Achieved.
Oklahoma	Improve the financial support for higher education	$81,720,664 appropriated for higher education for 1972-73, an increase of $2.4 million over the previous year (SB 406).
Pennsylvania	Amend the Community College Act to provide equal educational opportunities for students regardless of their place of residence (1971 session)	Achieved by Act 39 of 1971. Simplifies accounting procedure to be followed for a student attending a community college outside his home area and changes tuition charges to be paid by a student residing in a non-community college area but attending a Pennsylvania community college.
	Repeal of section of the present act regarding the reduction of the reimbursement by 50 percent of the total federal funds granted to a community college; increase the maximum reimbursable cost from $1,000 to $1,200 or change the share ratio from 1/3 to 1/2.5 (1971-72 session)	Achieved by Act 55 of 1972 which provides increased subsidies for community colleges.
	Improve the salary status of faculties of the state-owned colleges and universities (1971-72 goal)	Achieved through negotiation under the public employee collective bargaining law of first state-wide contract for higher education faculty of state colleges and universities.
	Liberalization of sick leave provisions of law providing for the payment of salaries to state college faculty members in cases of illness (1971-72 goal)	Achieved through negotiation of state-wide contract providing for accumulation of sick leave days at 15 days per year and for use of sick leave during summer sessions.
South Carolina	Creation of comprehensive board to administer state's technical education centers and junior college system	Achieved.
South Dakota	. . .	Authority provided for establishing a health insurance program for employees of the state and for affiliated political subdivisions (SB 3).
Tennessee	Provide faculties and facilities for increased enrollment and increased funds per pupil on a proportional basis to grades K-12	An increase of $16,918,000 in appropriations over 1971-72 (Public Acts Ch. 867).
	. . .	The sum of $3,615,000 was appropriated for major maintenance or capital outlay at various colleges and universities (Public Acts, Ch. 693).
	. . .	$1,250,000 was provided for tuition grant programs for both public and private higher education institutions (Public Acts, Ch. 867).
	. . .	Establishment of a state board of regents to control all of the state's public community colleges and degree-granting institutions except the University of Tennessee (Public Acts, Ch. 838).
Washington	No reduction in community college appropriation for 1972-73	Achieved.
West Virginia	A professional negotiations law which would give teachers in public schools and in higher education institutions the right to negotiate with	. . .

ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
employing boards on matters of concern to either teachers or the boards	
To obtain state-financed group hospitalization insurance program for personnel in the public schools and the public higher education institutions	Achieved (CSSB 5, Ex. Sess. 1972). Provides group hospitalization, major medical, and life insurance for employees of county boards of education and West Virginia Board of Regents with state paying 70 percent of cost and employee paying 30 percent.
. . .	Establishment of graduate college in Kanawha County authorized (HB 618).

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL LEGISLATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alabama	. . .	Law providing for state supervision of commercially operated schools (Act 87, Third Spec. Sess. 1971).
California	Delete "adults as defined" from Education Code (to correct problems involved in the passage of age of majority legislation)	. . .
Florida	. . .	Clarifying amendment provides that all political subdivisions, including school districts, are included in law that permits the use of public funds to defend employees against suit for alleged negligence in course of duty (CSHB 1204).
Hawaii	Modified no-fault automobile insurance legislation	. . .
Kentucky	Support of legislation prohibiting discrimination because of sex and age between 40 and 65	Achieved (HB 430). Amends Kentucky civil rights law to make sex and age discrimination illegal.
	A legislative study of laws relating to sex discrimination	Achieved (HJR 90). Directs the Legislative Research Commission, with aid of other state agencies and officials, to study state laws to determine where equality and discrimination on basis of sex is mandated.
	Support proposal for a constitutional amendment to require annual sessions of the legislature	Proposed constitutional amendment to require annual legislative sessions to be submitted for voter approval (HB 618).
Maryland	Establishment of January 15 as Martin Luther King Day and as a legal holiday	January 15 named as a day of prayer in honor of Martin Luther King (HB 168).
New York	. . .	Age qualification for holding public office, including membership on local school boards reduced from 21 to 18 (Ch. 868).
	. . .	Concurrent resolution of both houses of state legislature ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides that equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex (S 9748, A 11619).
Pennsylvania	. . .	Provision on trespassing on grounds of state institutions amended to include school district property and to raise penalties for violation to $500 fine or up to six months' imprisonment or both (Act 69 of 1971).
Utah		Proposition amending state constitution to allow the legislature to prescribe optional forms of county government from which counties may select, subject to referendum, the form which best serves each county's needs. This proposition is to be submitted to vote of general electorate in November 1972.

PAGE REFERENCES BY TOPIC

State	Certification professional standards, and professional practices	Education of exceptional children	Higher education	Leaves of absence	Local school administration	Miscellaneous general legislation	Miscellaneous legislation affecting pupils	Miscellaneous legislation affecting teachers	Professional negotiation and related legislation	Pupil transportation	Retirement and social security	Salaries	School buildings and sites	School district reorganization	School finance	State school administration	Tenure and contracts	Textbooks, instruction, and curriculum
Alabama	31	65	77	...	...	82	...	54	...	...	42	24	...	...	9	75	27	58
Alaska	31	...	77	...	..	...	...	54	36	...	42	24	70	72	9	75	27	58
Arizona	31	65	77	...	73	...	...	...	36	...	42	...	...	72	...	75	...	58
California	31	65	77	34	...	82	67	54	36	63	42	24	70	...	9	...	27	58
Colorado	...	65	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	54	36	...	43	...	...	...	10	...	27	58
Delaware	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	54	36	...	43	24	...	...	10	...	27	58
Florida	31	65	77	...	73	82	67	54	36	63	43	24	70	...	10	75	27	58
Georgia	31	...	78	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	44	24	70	...	11	...	27	59
Hawaii	...	...	78	...	...	82	67	...	36	63	44	24	70	...	11	...	...	59
Idaho	31	65	...	...	73	...	...	55	...	63	44	...	70	72	11	75	...	59
Illinois	31	...	...	34	...	...	...	55	36	63	45	24	...	72	12	75	27	...
Indiana	31	...	78	34	...	...	67	55	37	63	45	24	...	...	12	...	28	59
Iowa	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	45	...	...	72	12	75	28	59
Kansas	32	65	79	...	...	...	...	55	37	63	45	24	70	...	13	76	28	59
Kentucky	32	66	...	34	73	82	...	55	37	...	45	24	70	...	13	76	28	59
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	25	70	...	14	...	...	...
Maryland	32	66	78	...	73	82	67	55	...	63	46	25	70	...	14	76	28	...
Massachusetts	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	46	25	...	...	14	...	28	59
Michigan	32	...	78	...	73	...	67	56	37	...	46	...	...	72	14	76	28	59
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Missouri	32	66	79	...	...	...	67	...	38	...	47	25	...	...	16	...	28	60
Nebraska	32	66	79	...	73	...	67	...	38	...	47	...	...	...	16	...	...	60
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	79	34	74	...	...	...	39	63	48	25	...	72	16	...	28	60
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	76	28	60
New York	32	66	79	34	74	82	68	56	39	63	48	...	...	...	17	...	28	60
Ohio	32	66	80	34	...	...	68	56	40	64	49	25	70	72	19	...	29	61
Oklahoma	32	66	80	34	...	82	...	...	...	...	49	25	...	...	20	...	29	61
Pennsylvania	32	...	80	...	74	...	68	56	40	64	49	25	71	...	20	...	29	61
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	40	...	50	...	...	...	21	...	29	...
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Tennessee	33	...	80	...	74	...	...	56	40	64	50	25	...	...	21	76	30	61
Utah	...	...	...	...	74	83	...	...	...	64	51	...	...	72	22	...	...	...
Virginia	33	66	...	...	74	...	...	56	40	...	51	...	...	...	22	76	...	61
Washington	...	...	80	...	74	...	68	57	40	...	52	26	...	72	22	...	30	62
West Virginia	...	...	80	35	74	...	...	57	41	64	53	26	71	72	23	...	30	62
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	53	...	...	...	23	...	...	62